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East Assured Oil Supply; Hitler Pressing Balkans? 'Bonds' for 'Bombs' Urged

The World's Day—April 19, 1943

Washington: Pipeline Held Adequate for East

The Petroleum Administration for War offered assurance that pipeline facilities now under construction will provide sufficient heating oil for the East next winter "to meet all essential requirements." The assurance came in a letter from Maj. J. R. Parten, Director of Transportation for PAW, offered in the Senate by Senator Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, in opposing a proposal to build a $44,000,000 barge canal across northern Florida.

Samuel Crowther, Sunapee, N. H., author and publisher, told the House Ways and Means Committee that the Roosevelt-Hull trade treaty policy "by-passed the people" and should be called "an act to establish a dictatorship."

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau urged the House Coinage Committee to approve a two-year extension of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, but did not ask for renewal of the President's powers to devalue the dollar. The Senate last week approved continuation of the stabilization fund but declined to continue the dollar revaluation powers beyond June 30 when the present laws expires.

Women physicians and surgeons are eligible for appointment in the Army and Navy Medical Corps under a bill signed by President Roosevelt.

27,000,000 Americans now employed in essential work are virtually frozen in their jobs as a result of a War Manpower Commission edict forbidding them to switch to higher-paying jobs with new employers on pain of fine or imprisonment. The decree was issued over the week end by Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt on orders from President Roosevelt.

The National War Labor Board voted 5 to 4 to raise the wages of 26,000 lumber workers in the Pacific Northwest, it was disclosed by Wayne L. Morse, public member of the Board, who dissented on the ground that the increase should have been larger.

It's Lieut. Col. Charles Poletti from now on, at least until the former Lieutenant Governor of New York is promoted. He has been commissioned and is on duty in the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. Army Chief of Staff's office.

Rationing: Meat rations will continue on a weekly basis during May, instead of a monthly basis that had been hoped for to give housewives more flexibility in using points. Commercial bakers will get the same amount of shortening during April, May, and June as they used in the same quarter last year, the War Food Administration announced. Price Administrator Prentiss Brown said coffee imports open prospects of increased rations in the near future.

In Europe: Nazi Pressure on Balkans Looms

Nazi pressure on the Balkans is believed to be the purpose of Hitler's conferences with Balkan leaders, King Boris of Bulgaria, Marshal Ion Antonescu of Rumania, and finally Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Hungarian Regent, who has just concluded a two-day visit with the Führer.

Adolf Hitler's birthday tomorrow will be observed by a general display of the German flag throughout the Reich, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels announced, but there was no indication of any organized celebration.

Gen. Georges Catroux has arrived in Algiers with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's answer to Gen. Henri Giraud's proposals for French unity.

Only 61 Norwegian pastors, out of 869 connected with the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran State Church, have accepted the Quisling regime, according to reliable Norwegian sources.

The medal of resistance is the name of a new decoration authorized by the Fighting French National Committee, to be awarded for any unusual act of defiance against the enemy.

Herbert H. Lehman, United States Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, had a long conference with Lord Selborne, British Minister of Economic Warfare.

Wounded British soldiers, leaving Italy in two trains that barely escaped the RAF bombing of Spezia, are en route by ship to England in exchange for wounded Italian prisoners of war.

Leon Blum and Edouard Daladier, former Premiers of France, and Gen. Gustave-Marie Gamelin are being held by the Germans at a fortress in Königstein, it is said. [Gen. Henri Giraud was also imprisoned at a Königstein fortress and escaped from there to France and North Africa.]

Boston: War Loan Drive Enters Second Week

"Bonds" to "bombs" in one move—Second War Loan bond purchases to finance the war—today was recommended to Americans by the United States Treasury as the drive began its second week. [Page 2.]

Boston observes Patriots' Day with determination to protect America's freedom and to restore the freedom of countries under Axis domination. [Page 2.]

New England farmers gird themselves for task of meeting increased food production goals.

National: Ship Welder Sentenced for Poor Work

One of the ten shipyard welders arrested on charges of sabotaging ships by doing defective work was sentenced in Baltimore to one and a half years imprisonment by a judge who said war workers "must be made to realize the importance of their work."

The 52nd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting in Cincinnati went on record as being "unalterably opposed" to any political union of the United States with other nations which would deprive the Government of "free and independent action."

Roy A. Roberts, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, has issued a statement declaring that "dangerous precedents" are being established by what he described as President Roosevelt's policy to restrict news coverage of the approaching United Nations Food Conference, [First Page, Second Section.]

American soldiers of Japanese descent on U. S. Army furloughs have been granted freedom of movement in the Western Defense Area.

Americas: New Colombian Envoy in Washington

Colombia's new Ambassador to the United States, Alberto Lleras Camargo, has arrived in Washington with his family.

Brazil's Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha denied a report radiocast by the German-controlled Vichy Radio that Brazilian troops had landed in French Morocco. A Brazilian military mission is at the North African front, he said, but "We have not sent troops—yet."

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, assured hard-pressed Ecuadorean businessmen that all available shipping space will be used for Latin America, but said no "guarantees" can be given under war conditions.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, April 19, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Financial Pages	13, 14
Christian Science Services on Radio	16	For Children	12
Daily Features Page	17	Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	16
Editorials	18	Maine Letter	5
		Radio Timetable	4
		Sports Page	15
		Theater and Arts	4
		The Home Forum	10
		Concerning Man's Status (With Russian Translation)	
		Women's Club Activities	5
		Advertising	
		Amusement (grouped)	4
		Camp (grouped)	12
		Classified	14
		Restaurant (grouped)	15

Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 7:59 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 5:26 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:00 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 5:26 a. m.

U. S. Cruiser Canberra New Good-Will Link

Warship named after the Australian capital sponsored by wife of envoy at Fore River Yards.

Launching of the heavy cruiser Canberra, first American warship to be named after a foreign city, today "forged extra links of goodwill between Australia and the United States," Lady Dixon, wife of the Australian Minister, declared as she sponsored the vessel at the Fore River yard of Bethlehem Steel Company in Quincy.

The ceremony was part of the state-wide observance of Patriot's Day, a celebration characterized by full-working days at war production plants striving to produce implements of war to overwhelm the Axis.

"People everywhere," Lady Dixon said, "look for their deliverance and ultimate peace from such additions as this wonderful ship joining Allied sea powers."

Sunk in Attack

The new craft was named in memory of the Australian cruiser of that name sunk during a Japanese attack near Savo Island off Guadalcanal, on the night of last Aug. 8. In that engagement, the American cruisers, Astoria, Quincy, and Vincennes were also lost.

Bearing the name of Australia's capital city, the new Canberra is 13,000 tons, and compares with 10,000 tons of the former Australian flagship.

Of the Baltimore class of American heavy cruisers, the ship carries nine eight-inch guns, 12 five-inch guns of 38 caliber, and four aircraft.

The old Canberra was completed in 1928 in the Clyde River at Glasgow. It was 590 feet long with a beam of 68 feet. She carried three aircraft and had eight eight-inch guns in her main battery. She also had eight four-inch anti-aircraft guns.

The new ship was originally scheduled to be named the Pittsburgh but the change was requested by President Roosevelt, according to Edward C. Geehr, assistant to the General Manager of the Bethlehem Yard, who introduced Lady Dixon.

He also disclosed that the Baltimore, prototype of its class which had been built at Quincy, was commissioned last Thursday.

Gift of Silver

The sponsor received an incribed silver dish as a gift of the yard.

She presented a photograph of the Australian Canberra which she said she had taken in Sydney Harbor. Her request that it be placed in the ward room of the new ship "will gratefully be carried out," declared Rear-Admiral Harold T. Smith, Navy Superintendent of shipping for the First Naval District, who received the framed gift.

Witnessing the ceremony were Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, Commandant of the First Naval District, Mayor Charles A. Ross of Quincy, who spoke of the community's pride in the occasion, and hundreds of Navy officials and their families, as well as workers who paused to watch the ship slide into the river at 11:20 a. m., soon to take its place for outfitting near its sister ship, the Boston.

The sponsor's party included a number of naval and army officers, and also Dr. Herbert V. Evatts, Australian Minister of External Affairs, and Mrs. Evatts; J. U. Garside, Australian Trade Commissioner in New York, and Mrs. Garside, and Mr. and Mrs. Alick McLean of the New York Australian Society.

74 Axis Planes Downed Off Tunisia; RAF Bombers Cross Alps to Hit Italy; Bermuda Parley Studies Refugee Aid

Transport lack impedes evacuation now; Axis distortion of British-U. S. talks expected.

The Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, on his way with a group of American journalists to pay an official visit to Sweden, calls in at the Bermuda refugee conference and gives some idea of the vast scope of the terms of reference of that assembly.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 19—As the British-American Refugee Conference opens, two factors become increasingly clear:

First, the magnitude of the problem of Europe's persecuted millions is such that it cannot be solved even fractionally amid the war. Thus the long-range program of immediate postwar action becomes one of the major concerns in preliminary exploration discussions.

Second, the Germans, who already have used racial extermination as an instrument of policy, will make every effort to distort the humanitarian efforts of the United Nations to Axis military advantage. Just as the Nazis used fleeing civilians to block the movement of Polish and French troops behind lines, so they seek now to embarrass the Allies by aggravating every possible vexing aspect of the refugee situation.

Difficulty of Transport

The greatest of all immediate difficulties is not only to release Jews and others from conquered Europe, but to transport them. Shipping, already overtaxed by military requirements, is unavailable, for example, to evacuate 15,000-odd refugees who, if taken from Spain, might make way for the entry of others from occupied areas. Already a minor miracle has been accomplished in moving refugees, 400,000 of whom are accommodated in the British Empire, not including Italian prisoners, who are in a different category.

One possible approach is not to attempt to take refugees the entire distance to new havens, but to find intermediate temporary locations. Incidentally, Britain itself, which already is the haven for more than 150,000, has about reached its capacity, despite the fact that refugees are being integrated into the war economy there as extensively as their capacities permit.

Resettlement of Poles in Mexico and fuller use of such already successful British areas as Kenya are sure to be examined by the Conference. Moreover, ways to settle an added 29,000 Jews in Palestine, as already permitted under present Palestine agreements, are to be studied.

Long-Range Solution

But these are a drop in the bucket and it is recognized that a long-range solution must be prepared now. Hence the conference undoubtedly will attack such problems as assuring neutrals they are not to be saddled permamently with refugees now seeking their safeguard. Also, arrangements are expected for financing and increasing the food supplies of neutrals

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

British see winning war best way to aid refugees: Page 7.

Associated Press

Open Formation—Front Is Just Ahead

American soldiers keep to the sides of this Tunisian road and walk in open formation as they approach the active front. Bunched soldiers make too good a target for strafing enemy planes.

Allies destroy 58 big air transports bound for Sicily — U. S. bombs Kiska again.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied airmen in the Mediterranean and European war theaters have observed the 168th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington with another "shot heard round the world." In the thud of great "block busters" and the rat-a-tat of machine guns they have proclaimed that the mastery of the air has passed irrevocably to the forces of freedom.

One of the greatest air victories of the war has been scored off Tunisia. Seventy-four enemy aircraft—58 big Junkers and 16 accompanying fighters—have been shot down into the Sardinian Straits out of a convoy that numbered 100 transport planes alone. Eleven other craft, downed by fighter pilots and ground gunners, have brought to 85 the total of Axis plane losses in the Mediterranean sector in 24 hours.

But this is only part of the story.

British home-based bombers have made a 1,300-mile trip across the Alps for the second time in six nights to pound the Italian naval base of Spezia. And Allied planes have struck heavily at Palermo, Sicily, railroad yards at Tunis, and airfields and port facilities in Sardinia.

These mighty blows following the sensational week-end smashes at such vital targets as the Skoda Arms Plant in Czechoslovakia; Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, and Bremen must be causing the Axis High Command great consternation. The raid on the Skoda works is especially significant because it shows conclusively that the laborious moving of war plants to the east will avail Hitler little. In raiding Bremen, American Flying Fortresses suffered their heaviest loss of the war—16 planes—but they destroyed more than half the buildings of the Focke-Wulf airplane factory.

One dispatch says the transports downed off Tunisia were carrying enemy personnel northeastward toward Sicily. Does this mean the Axis has begun to evacuate some of its crack troops? Possibly, but it seems more likely the big planes were returning home after having unloaded reinforcements for Marshal Rommel and General von Arnim. In this case, passengers probably were technicians whom the Axis may feel no longer are needed in Tunisia, or they may have been wounded men.

Ground activity in Tunisia continues to consist mainly of patrol actions. But French troops have made gains in the central sector on the road from Pont du Fahs to Tunis. Battle-front advices indicate the French would have a relatively clear path to Tunis if they score a break-through at this point. Such a break-through, moreover, would split the Axis bridgehead into two sections and flank Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps in the Enfidaville sector. An Allied break-through near Medjez-el-Bab also would force the Afrika Korps to retreat farther north or accept battle in two pockets.

Meanwhile, 19 more raids on Kiska in two days by American planes highlight the news from the Pacific. Allied airmen also have bombed Japanese bases in the Solomons.

Pay-Go Tax Accord Near In Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Congress is in the mood to compromise on the Ruml plan and most observers believe that before the week is out the House will have passed and sent to the Senate a bi-partisan pay-as-you-go tax plan. Once received, the Senate Finance Committee will take over the subject and write the bill all over again.

This mood persists despite difficulties still encountered, and the near-collapse of a proposal for 50 per cent "forgiveness" of 1942 taxes.

While there is still rough going, however, the desire for a spring recess, and the condition imposed by Republicans that they will bar any such vacation until pay-as-you-go tax plans actually have been formulated and passed, seem to indicate prompt action.

All day Sunday the bi-partisan six-man committee mulled over various schemes as an upshot of which Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina reported that there is a "very good possibility" that a compromise soon will emerge.

Collapse Avoided

Today, however, a near agreement among leaders of the House Ways and Means Committee on a pay-as-you-go tax plan providing 50 per cent forgiveness all but collapsed.

Some elements of the Republican group which backed the Carlson-Ruml proposal urged their representatives on the compromise committee to hold out for a greater percentage of cancellation.

Democrats who supported the Robertson-Forand plan for 90 per cent abatement let it be known that if the leaders agree to any degree of forgiveness they expect an opportunity to vote on their original proposal.

A meeting between Speaker Sam Rayburn and Mr. Doughton apparently did little to clear the air.

Mr. Rayburn will meet with the ranking committee members and Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., at 4 p. m. this afternoon in another attempt to bring about an agreement.

Not True Picture

Talk of "forgiveness" and "cancellation," however, does not picture the true situation, it is stressed in Treasury circles here, who unavailingly deplore the use of such terms.

Actually, if the President's budget request of $16,000,000,000 of new taxation is granted, taxes are

Continued on Page 8, Column 5

Postwar Straws in Wind Find Congress Cautious

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—The United States is willing to give all aid to the present defeat of the Axis powers but has not yet made up its mind on postwar commitment and the degree of postwar collaboration.

That, in essence, is the summation of four preliminary tests of policy in Congress, so far as they have developed. Latest of the four is an Associated Press poll of the Senate, showing a 32 to 24 sentiment against commitments now for a postwar international police force.

With evidence still fragmentary, first straws in the wind begin to disclose the attitude of the present Congress, and presumably of the nation behind it.

For advocates of international collaboration the signs are mixed. They indicate the situation is still malleable but that the hardest kind of educational campaign is needed to prevent a postwar debacle similar to that following World War I.

B. B. H. H. Resolution

The first test came on the continuation of the Lend-Lease Authority. The answer there was overwhelming. In Congress, a section of whose membership had been bitterly opposed to the Roosevelt instrument of foreign policy when first adopted, practically all opposition after a year of war had disappeared, and only six votes in the combined two houses were cast against continuation. All six were Republican votes.

The next straw in the wind was introduction of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution designed to encourage the United States' allies in postwar planning through passage of a Senate resolution, general in scope, pledging the United States to assume its share of the after war burden.

This resolution has just been introduced. It has not been voted upon. It is still in the try-out stage. But observers already can make certain generalizations. There is an air of uncertainty about Senate reaction.

The first response is indecisive. It indicates that the Senate, and presumably the nation, is still uncertain over the problem. The first reaction was cautious; there was little enthusiasm. Those studying Congressional sentiment from day to day note an atmosphere of reserve and neutrality, but are unable to make a further generalization as yet.

A 'National Tragedy'

The third straw in the wind is the reception in the House Ways and Means Committee to the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Extension Act. Here again the mood is not susceptible as yet to statistical analysis. But day-by-day observers at the hearings have discovered that the tariff issue is burning brightly, that advocates of higher tariffs than the Hull treaties allow are full of fight, and that there are all the elements here, unless checked, for a full-scale trade war after World War II ends.

The two parties have divided

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

McNutt's Job-Freezing Order Arouses Strong Opposition

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHNGTON, April 19—Paul V. McNutt's sweeping new order to keep 27,000,000 workers in essential war jobs without wage increases met opposition from two quarters today.

Sponsors of national - service legislation predicted the Manpower Commission order would further disgust the American people with indirect job control and strengthen demands for an overall manpower law "in which the rights and duties of all are laid down by law instead of directives."

Rumblings of discontent were also heard from certain labor quarters which are as opposed to the McNutt wage-manpower freeze as they are to the Austin-Wadsworth bill for compulsory job assignments.

The McNutt order, effective at 12:01 a. m. yesterday, makes it virtually impossible for a person to change employment to get higher wages.

Henceforth, a worker can change his job to get higher wages only if he is going from a nonessential activity to a job in one of 35 essential activities, or if he is transferring with the War Manpower Commission's approval from one job to another in an essential activity where he can use higher skill toward the war effort.

Ease Way to War Work

No wage restrictions were placed on "undesirable" movement between jobs at the same or lower rate of pay. Movements of workers from nonessential activities to essential activities was purposely left unrestricted to encourage shifting of workers to such jobs.

In 60 areas here the War Manpower Commission has instituted employment stabilization plans, workers may shift from job to job to get more money if local manpower officials agree that such a move would aid the war effort.

The new order, issued to implement President Roosevelt's new hold - the - line - against - inflation program is aimed to give support to the War Labor Board's effort to check wage increases and to cut down loss in war production from continual job changing.

The War Manpower Commission has tried half a dozen methods of indirect pressure to get and keep workers in essential war industries. Heretofore the chief instrument of enforcing the orders has

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Man-o'-War Launched

By a Staff Photographer

Fore River Ceremony

The new heavy cruiser Canberra, first United States fighting ship to be named after an Australian city, shown as it was launched in impressive ceremony at Quincy, Mass., today.

Extra A Coupons Are Like Hens' Teeth For Even Regional Director of the OPA

While hundreds of Massachusetts motorists used precious gasoline ration coupons to get to horse races at Narragansett Park on Saturday, and to the ball game at Fenway Park yesterday, Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, remained home over the week end—and reviewed the regulations.

Last week, the Rationing Board at Newton, where he resides, rejected Mr. Backman's request for additional gasoline to drive to Scituate, where he has a summer home. He fortified his request with a letter he had received from the Chief of Police of Scituate, telling of damage to his property, and requesting that he make an early checkup.

Apparently, the letter cut no ice. The Board sent him a card marked "Rejected."

And Mr. Backman found that there were no Sunday trains to Scituate.

He has the right to appeal the rejection—not only to the District OPA Director, but to himself. And he could testify that war agency employees work six days a week, and on holidays. Furthermore, he could file the letter with himself as Exhibit A, and his "A" Ration Book as Exhibit B. And—he could issue himself the two coupons he asked for.

But, today, his only comment was: "I guess they're right. I might as well forget it, and take a day off when trains are running."

And, with that, he turned to a pile of similar appeals on his desk.

North Africa:

Axis Air Transport Hard Hit by Allies

Dispatches from Allied headquarters in North Africa said the Axis aerial transport armada and its escorts had been attacked by Warhawk and Spitfire fighters and that, in addition to the 74 de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Loan Doing Well in N. E. —Small Buyer Now Key

How many moves from "bonds" to "bombs"?

Editors today put their heads together and figured a letter-changing puzzle that will do this—but they came to the conclusion that there is a much simpler way, in one move — buy Second War Loan Bonds.

This simpler one-move technique has also been suggested by the United States Treasury to celebrate Hitler's birthday tomorrow— in reverse.

New Englanders and the rest of the nation are running well ahead of quotas as the drive inaugurates its second week. The initial report of the War Finance Committee for the First Federal Reserve District showed that New England nonbanking sources purchased $274,000,000 toward their quota of $800,000,000. The national Treasury reported that a total of more than $9,000,000,000 had been subscribed by Friday evening—70 per cent of the total $13,000,000,000 sought.

Though this progress is good, the Treasury emphasized, it does not uncover the real situation. These figures mean that the cream has been skimmed off the pool of money which the Treasury thinks can and should be invested in war bonds. This skimming has been the commercial bank and large investor purchases.

There is still $4,000,000,000 to go, however, before the drive will "go over," and the Treasury again has put it up to every American to go to his post office or bank window and buy more bonds.

Much of this money, Secretary Morgenthau emphasized, must come "straight from the people—from the men and women who have new jobs in shipyards and on war production lines; from the men and women who are still at their old jobs and who are asked now to contribute in double measure as America prepares for its great offensive."

Stepping up tomorrow to buy bonds will give American emphasis to that scornful Hitler phrase concerning "decadent democracies"—for their power is about to be turned upon him. The "great offensive" mentioned by Secretary Morgenthau has given Hitler and his satellites great concern.

Hint that citizens may be visited in their homes by Second War Loan salesmen was contained in a Treasury estimate that there are about 1,500,000 volunteer workers selling war bonds to Americans during the campaign.

With much of the large-scale buying concluded by many houses, this corps of workers may be sitting around waiting for other outlets for its energy. What a better prospect than the citizen in his home.

Echoes of the Winchester, Mass., sales of hard-to-get commodities were seen today in the announcement of a nation-wide drive by the candy jobbing trade to raise $25,000,000 in War Bond purchases by May 1. In the Boston and New England area an inaugural dinner party on Saturday, April 24, in the Statler Hotel, will send off the local candy trade war bond campaign, according to Paul R. Trent, Vice-President of Chicago's Schutter Candy Company.

Incentive to bond purchases will be candy items that are now difficult to obtain. During the dinner large lots of candy will be auctioned off to wholesalers in direct ratio to the amount of bonds they buy at the Schutter-sponsored event. Every local jobber will be entitled to bid.

U.S. 'Soft War' Again Charged By Mrs. Luce

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 19 (AP)—Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce of Greenwich, who campaigned for election to Congress last fall on the charge that America was fighting a "soft war," after three months as a Representative repeated the charge over the week end in a two-day visit to her constituents in Bridgeport.

She asked if "someone was not fighting a lazy man's war—a stupid man's war, a soft war at the expense of our sons' lives and our nation."

She declared that "the bitter fruit of soft war making" was "the numbers of brave young men who so arduously trained and the amount of material so patiently made, which have gone to the bottom of the ocean."

"We shall be longer than you think in finishing it", she asserted, insisting that the mistakes made since Pearl Harbor in Congress, "in the bureaucracies, and the White House" have "jacked up the price of this war by thousands and thousands of lives."

Advocaitng in the course of her address Saturday night taxation "to the point of confiscation" for those able to afford it, she charged a "sheer lack of managerial know-how."

The Office of Price Administration's food program she called "a bad joke played on the whole nation." The administration of the Selective Service Act, she maintained, "has been botched by political pressure from the civilian front plus indecision in high places."

And the whole manpower situation, she declared, "has been guided and handled by men who kept only one eye on the war—and the other one on elections."

In addition to that "report to my constituents" the Connecticut Representative met with labor leaders on Saturday, and with industrialists and merchants on Sunday. At a conference with League of Women Voters representatives Sunday, she suggested that global agreements on commerce and currency must be made after the war for a lasting peace.

Air transportation, communication, oil, and shipping, she said, were all interrelated and could not function without a stabilized international currency, preferably returned to the gold standard.

See That Spray Fly!

United States Coast Guard

These Girls Use Brawn as Well as Brains

Coast Guard SPAR Cadets get a workout on the Thames River at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., where they are training to be officers in the Women's Reserve of the U. S. Coast Guard.

OPA in Scathing Attack On the Black Marketeers

Black marketeers in meats were today classed as "the new saboteurs" by the Office of War Information—as "those who place profits above patriotism and personal gain over the lives of our fighting youth, in that they not only waste vital food supplies but actually destroy other critical materials that are greatly needed."

Gross wanton waste of essentials was charged by the OWI, which listed not only many variety of food meats, but gelatin for military photographic film, hides for leather, fertilizer, and bone meal. Rendering fats also are lost, from which soap and glycerine for the manufacture of munitions are obtained.

Working secretly and in haste, these illegal slaughterers keep for sale only the big primal cuts, throwing the rest away. Hearts, kidneys, tongues, livers, sweetbreads, and other edible parts are wasted with abandon, the OWI said. And, over and above the actual meat for food lost to legal trade, great quantities of by-products also are wasted.

Destroy Meat

In their careless rush, the racketeers in meat, burn, and destroy in other ways to prevent detection, chunks of meat which, if handled in the usual legitimate way, would add to the national stores of sausages, luncheon meats, and other delicacies.

Farmers are now faced with a serious shortage of high protein animal feeds and fertilizers, the OWI said further, and this shortage is due in part, at least, to the tremendous waste of by-products by black markets.

Black marketeers have operated in tires, gasoline, and other shortages in making money. But, now, the OWI reported, they have moved in full force to deal in meats. Motorized modern "rustlers" travel the range lands by night, shooting animals where they find them, dressing them on the spot, and driving away with the carcasses in the rear of their trucks.

A deserted country road will serve as the "black market." or a vacant warehouse or barn at the edge of a town, often entirely lacking in refrigeration and other sanitary and preservative equipment.

Definite Steps

Four definite steps have been taken against the black market in meats, in a program operating through the Department of Agriculture. First, livestsock slaughter and dealer permits went into effect with meat rationing on March 31; second, a set-aside order has gone into effect, requiring all meat dealers operating under Federal inspection to put away for war requirements designated percentages of their production; third, wholesale and retail price ceilings have been established; and fourth, consumer rationing has been set up as the fair way to assure every citizen of his fair share of meats.

Offenders against these regulations in the National meat-control program are constantly being inducted by the Office of Price Administration, many of these actions resulting in the courts in jail sentences and stiff fines.

But, to insure the complete observance of the program, the OWI states, it is necessary for the consumer to take the most important step of all, in paying no more than ceiling prices for meats.

It is the right of any consumer to demand a complete receipt for any purchase, and if the price charged seems out of line with established ceilings, the consumer should report the matter to law-enforcement officers.

If the consumer refuses to pay above-ceiling prices, he takes away the black marketeers's chief reason for being.

War Casts Its Grim Reminder Over Patriots' Day Observance

In simple but convincing ceremonies Boston today observed Patriots' Day.

At the flag raising early this morning at City Hall; along the parade routes of the eight cities and towns joining in the joint observance, at the numerous special patriotic events, there was a grim determination of a free people not only to keep that freedom fought for so gloriously 168 years ago but to restore freedom to all of the Nazi conquered nations of the world.

Theme of this Patriots' Day, therefore, was: "Buy More and More War Bonds." The nation's second war loan drive is seeking $13,000,000,000 which will be used to pay for the guns, tanks, ships, and planes that will aid in protecting America's freedom and in bringing freedom to those countries dominated by the Axis powers.

Patriots' Day wouldn't be Patriots' Day in Massachusetts unless those famous rides of Paul Revere and William Dawes, Jr., were reenacted. Thus, this morning, the modern "Paul Revere" and "William Dawes" mounted their horses and clattered over their respective routes from Boston to Lexington, "Dawes" by way of Roxbury, "Revere" by way of Cambridge, giving the "alarm" of every citizen, town, and farm.

Carry Special Message

These modern riders carried a specially prepared message from Mayor Tobin and Committee which symbolizes the way the message was arranged by the Committee of Public Safety of April 19, 1775.

The message this year: "It was Our War for Freedom!—It is Your Duty Now—Carry On!" It was addressed to the Mayor or the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Arlington, Brookline, Cambridge, Lexington, Medford, Somerville, and Concord.

Despite overcast skies and a "fallish" tinge in the air, thousands of persons crowded Boston's downtown streets to watch the long parade which wended its way to the Paul Revere Mall and then to Boston Common where patriotic exercises were held.

Likewise in the other towns and cities the parades attracted large gatherings.

A demonstration of wartime services will be held from 4 to 6 this afternoon on the Athletic Field on the Common. There will be the mobilization of the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps assisted by units from the Fire and Police Departments, Army Military Police, Navy Shore Patrol, and the Auxiliary Police.

Entertainment for All

Other events scheduled for the Common are:

A convoy of equipment to be used on Common is to come from South Boston with police escort, arriving at Common at 4 o'clock.

An Army Band—46th Brigade—will provide preliminary music as well as take part in the marching and patriotic items of the afternoon.

Narrator, describing progress of events and the significance—Maj. Margaret McSweeney, M. W. D. C.

In charge of the demonstration—Maj. Marguerite G. Sullivan, Commander of Region V, M. W. D. C.; assisted by Capt. Eleanor Dobson, Executive Officer, Region V.

First item on arrival of the mechanized equipment will be convoy driving, maintenance check, tire changing contest.

Casualty demonstration — with several examples in operation at the same time in different areas of the enclosure.

Military drill and close order marching. Three companies, colors and escort.

The W. M. D. C. Canteen Service will give a working demonstration of its emergency preparations, with co-operation from the State Guard. This will include field cooking and serving of food to participants. Concluding event will be a "Salute to the Flag" with military ceremony.

Most of Boston's business offices were closed in observance of the day. The large department stores, however, operated on their regular Monday schedules.

Civil Defense Course Opens In Hub School

Classes for civilian defense workers in a four-day course on the latest methods of civilian protection were begun today at the Boston Public Latin School by staff members of the War Department's Civilian Protection School at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

School wardens, natural science teachers, fire councilors and safety leaders are among those attending the advance school which is being conducted under the auspices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety in co-operation with the Army Chemical Warfare Service and the Office of Civilian Defense.

This is both the first time the Civilian Protection School has been held away from the campus at Amherst, and those receiving instruction have had to pay no tuition fee, a spokesman for the Boston Safety Committee said. The School Committee, moreover, has granted a promotional credit to teachers completing the course.

Other "students," each of whom will be given a gas mask for the duration of the school, include police sergeants in charge of auxiliary police work, representatives of the Boston Fire Department and engineers and foremen of the Public Works and Building Department.

15,000 Shipyard Employees At Hingham to Vote on Labor

Greater Boston's biggest employee election is set within the next month for the new shipyard at Hingham. Fifteen thousand workers will then vote on the question of a labor organization to represent them in collective bargaining.

While only the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be on the ballot, an important factor in the background is furnished by the Bethlehem - Hingham Independent Union.

Two years ago the independent union at the nearby Fore River Yard at Quincy beat the C. I. O. shipbuilding union in a similar election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board. Both yards are managed by the same company, the Bethlehem Steel Company. The independent union was not then on the ballot. The choice was simply yes or no for the C. I. O. and at the instance of the independent the majority voted no. The voting list covered 13,000 employees.

As to the desirability of the election at the Hingham yard at this time, the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. disagreed. The C. I. O. did not want an election now, but the A. F. of L. pressed for the vote.

Objection was made by the C. I. O. on the ground that no election should be held until charges that the independent was a company-dominated union had been passed on by the National Labor Relations Board. Similar charges were also filed by the A. F. of L., but withdrawn in order to further the election. The C. I. O. also asked that it be postponed until the yard, which is in the course of expansion, is nearly completed.

The C. I. O. also objected on the ground that the Hingham and Fore River yards together made an appropriate unit for an election.

The Labor Board, however, overruled the C. I. O. and supported the A. F. of L. request. It held that the company now employed more than a majority of those who would be employed by the end of this year.

Medford Man Named

Patrick J. Connelly, newly inducted Postmaster at Boston, reported to day his recommendation of Superintendent of Mails, Thomas P. Feeny, to be Acting Assistant Postmaster. Mr. Feeny has been in the post office service 45 years and resides in Medford.

$300,000,000 of Advertising And Radio Time Backs War

National advertising campaigns pertinent to the war effort and public interest should be presented by local committees and through local media, Allan T. Preyer, outstanding industrial expert, told delegates to a regional conference of the Advertising Federation of America today.

Speaking at the Statler Hotel where the two-day conference is going on, Mr. Preyer said that to date advertising's contribution to the war has been more than $300,000,000 worth of space and radio time at no charge to the taxpayer, since Pearl Harbor.

The last 12 months, for example, radio alone has donated $86,900,000 of time and talent to stimulate interest and promote understanding of such national programs as rationing, civilian defense, black markets, and transportation. These figures were cited from a recent Office of War Information release.

Luncheon Debate

During a debate at the luncheon on the topic, "Should Advertising be Drastically Reduced?" Prof. Colston E. Warne, of Amherst, pointed out that manpower, materials, and transportation, stimulated by advertising, and attendant sales, are needed for total war.

"The overwhelming bulk of advertising is today dedicated either to the direct sale of goods, which needs no sales stimulus, or to the perpetuation of brand names," he said. "The waste involved is appalling."

"The total volume of advertising is now running about 20 per cent above the 1935-39 level. With the nation in a desperate fight against inflation, our efforts should be used to slow down demand, not to accelerate it by advertising."

Professor Warne remarked on the fact that price control is becoming ever more difficult. "Yet," he said, "daily we witness the national tragedy of having newspapers filled with ads to promote immediate buying. All-out war demands sacrifices, and it should not be too much to expect the publishing business to make sacrifices so that the home front should be bulwarked against inflation."

The Affirmative Side

Replying to Professor Warne's claim that advertising "has not gone to war," F. Allan Burke, professor of advertising at Boston University, told the delegates that a recent estimate placed at $50,000,000 the amount advertisers have contributed to the war effort during the past year.

"Does the Professor believe," he asked, "that Congress would chip in this huge amount for much needed advertising, or that if it did so, appropriate our tax money so that the advertising would be done as effectively as it is done under our present system of free enterprise?"

During the course of the debate Professor Burke took the point that free enterprise is founded upon the premise of freedom to advertise, remarking that a free press is a press that receives its income from many diverse interests competing for their place in a free country.

"Without adequate advertising volume the press becomes subsidized by special interests as was the case in France for years, where it becomes merely a government stepchild, its policies and its utterances monopolized by the party in power," Professor Burke said.

Tomorrow, Grove Patterson, publisher and editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, will speak on "After Victory—What?" Mr. Patterson has been decorated by the Polish and Spanish Governments for his efforts to promote international understanding.

Police Investigate North End Fire

Boston police and fire officials together with investigators from the State Fire Marshal's office, continued this afternoon their investigation of the origin of a two-alarm fire which early this morning swept a four-story brick building at 168 Endicott Street, North End, causing three fatalities and injuries to several persons.

The fire, which apparently started under a stairway at street level, burned for an hour, the firemen believe, destroying the front staircases at all levels before it mushroomed at the top floor, causing $6,000 damage.

Those killed and injured jumped from upper stories in the building A 20-month-old child, wrapped in blankets, and dropped from an upper window, was caught by James Carrabis, a taxi driver, who saw the fire when he took his cab out of a near-by garage. He also assisted those who had jumped.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Mrs. Hayward will speak on English Rooms at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak at the regular meeting of the Bostonian Society in the Old State House at 3:30 p. m.

Hibbard James, baritone, and Reginald Boardman, pianist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Dr. Phillips R. Osgood will speak on "Browning and the Victorian Orthodoxy" at the 496th meeting of the Boston Browning Society at the Hotel Vendome at 3 p. m., preceded by a study class at 1:30 p. m., led by Dr. Earl Marlatt.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lowell, in Liberty Hall, 8 p. m.

Thursday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lecturership of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street near Broad, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Three More Years Of War Forecast

CONCORD, N. H., April 19 (AP)—It will take three more years to bring about the defeat of the Axis powers, "and the American people might just as well appreciate that grim fact, and realize that increasing sacrifices must be made before the peace can be won," Robert T. Merrill of Harve, Mont., National Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, declared here today.

Mr. Merrill came to Concord for his official visitation to New Hampshire V. F. W. posts, and he will be guest of honor at a dinner dance tonight. Tomorrow morning he will address a joint session of the State Legislature.

Message From MacArthur Marks Wainwright Ceremony

HARTFORD, Conn., April 19 (AP)—A message from Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Mrs. Adele H. Wainwright today high-lighted ceremonies conducted by the Connecticut Legislature in honor of her husband, Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, hero of Bataan and Corregidor, now a prisoner of the Japanese at Formosa.

"God grant that before too long we may have him back in our ranks, an honored soldier who did his duty," said General MacArthur's message, cabled from Australia.

"The rolls of no State in the Union are emblazoned more heroically than those of Connecticut and no name shines more brightly on that great scroll than that of General Wainwright."

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin handed Mrs. Wainwright the Legislature's resolution expressing to her husband and his men, Connecticut's "heartfelt gratitude and deep admiration for their heroic defense of Bataan Peninsula and of Corregidor Island."

President Quezon of the Philippines, a guest at the ceremonies, said, "by a cruel combination of bullets and bombs, hunger . . . and sheer fatigue, he (Wainwright) lost the battle.

"But he won the admiration of the world for his army of Filipinos and Americans; he won the respect of mankind for his country and the Philippines; he won a future freedom and security for the Filipino people who had fought by his side.

"You owe him the pledge that he will soon be freed from the prison camp; that the flag of freedom will again fly over Corregidor; and that the Filipino people will be liberated from the invader, governing themselves under the independent republic they will establish after the enemy is driven out."

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commander of the First Army and Eastern Defense Command, said in a message honoring the General and Brs. Kainwright:

"Our two people (the United States and the Philippines) have indeed placed before the world a system of internationalism that may well be studied as a model in these hectic war problems."

WMC Regulation Check on 'Piracy' Among Employers

The new regulation of the War Manpower Commission relating to job changes tends to prevent piracy by employers—alluring a worker from one plant to another generally for higher pay—and also to eliminate needless shopping around for jobs, and absenteeism, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the WMC, pointed out here today.

There has been quite a bit of shopping around for jobs by workers in New England, and some plants have kept their offices open at night and on Sundays so as to interview people working elsewhere. Bidding up for jobs, or piracy, has occurred here as elsewhere all over the country.

The order which took effect on a nationwide basis yesterday, was issued by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the WMC to carry out part of President Roosevelt's recent "hold-the-line" order against inflation.

"This regulation stabilizes employment in New England by stopping the transfer of workers in essential activities to jobs at higher wages unless the shift is in the interest of the war effort," Mr. Smith said.

"People can continue to move from less-essential to essential industry for higher pay.

"If the work is non-essential to the war effort, they can do as they like as previously because they are not effected by this order.

"The order is one of the most important that has been issued under the War Manpower Commission, and parallels the 48-hour week order of some weeks ago."

Five N. E. Men in Service Win Honors for Heroic Acts

War Activities in New England

Heroes whose homes are in New England and who have been recently decorated in the various theaters of action today included:

Navy Cross, to Marine Private Theodore G. West of Belmont, for rifle fire that contributed to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment in the Lunga area of the Solomons last Oct. 25.

Air Medal, to Second Lieut. John W. Smith of Newport, for more than 400 hours as navigator in anti-submarine patrol flights over the Atlantic.

Air Medal, to Tech. Sergt. Leon L. Bamforth of Brunswick, Maine, for bombardment and escort operations against German-held territory and against the German air forces in the European theater.

Silver Star Medal, to Marine Capt. Harry S. Connor of Worcester, for commanding a company which cut off hostile lines of communications to the enemy's rear on Guadalcanal last November.

Silver Star Medal, to Marine Private First Class George R. Kelly of Burlington, for silencing an enemy machine gun with the help of another Marine who crawled with him under fire on Guadalcanal last Oct. 28.

Observer Post

Civilian volunteers of the Aircraft Warning Service of the Army Air Forces yesterday dedicated a new Observation Post, No. 156-A, at Prospect Hill, Waltham, under command of Edward P. Noonan, Chief Observer.

Exterior 'Shorts'

For the first time, the Army is issuing exterior "shorts" for soldiers to wear wherever the climate is hot, it was disclosed today at the Army's Quartermaster Depot here.

After experiments during the past year in desert warfare, in which some officers and men tried out shorts instead of the government issue slacks and breeches, the Army has chosen a slacks which are of 8.2-ounce cotton khaki and have five pockets. Knee-length socks of olive-drab yarn are to be worn with the slacks.

Honor Roll

Members of the American Legion Orient Heights Post in East Boston have completed plans for an Honor Roll of all servicemen whose homes are in the district and also for a Servicemen's Center at Post Headquarters, with the canvassing for the Honor Roll beginning today.

Dartmouth in Blue

Dartmouth College has been given 1,000 more Navy Reservists under the Navy College Training Program, beginning July 1, it was announced yesterday by Ernest M. Hopkins, President of Dartmouth.

The contingent increases the College quota from 1,400 to 2,400 with the new reservists taking the place of the present Navy Indoctrination School, which suspends operations after its June 4 graduation.

President's Praise

President Roosevelt praised the "Work Pledge for Victory" of the Narragansett Machine Company by saying the action of the Pawtucket employees is an example of patriotic effort which, if widely followed, would have a very great effect on the success of the war program, according to Robert A. Hurley, a company vice-president and former Governor of Connecticut, who yesterday disclosed the contents of a letter from the White House.

Jewelry Workers Offered for War

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19 (AP)—L. G. Balfour Company, nationally known jewelry manufacturing firm of Attleboro, Mass., today offered to release to war industries 400 of its employees now engaged in nonessential production and to maintain for the duration of the war the seniority rights and privileges of such employees.

The offer, the first of its kind in this area and possibly in the country, was announced by Everett S. Hackett, Providence area Director of the War Manpower Commission.

L. G. Balfour, President of the jewelry concern, wrote Mr. Hackett that the offer would apply to his employees still engaged in nonessential jewelry production but not to those on war work. His plant, he said, is now converted more than 50 per cent to war production.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and vicinity: Light rain during the afternoon and night; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds.

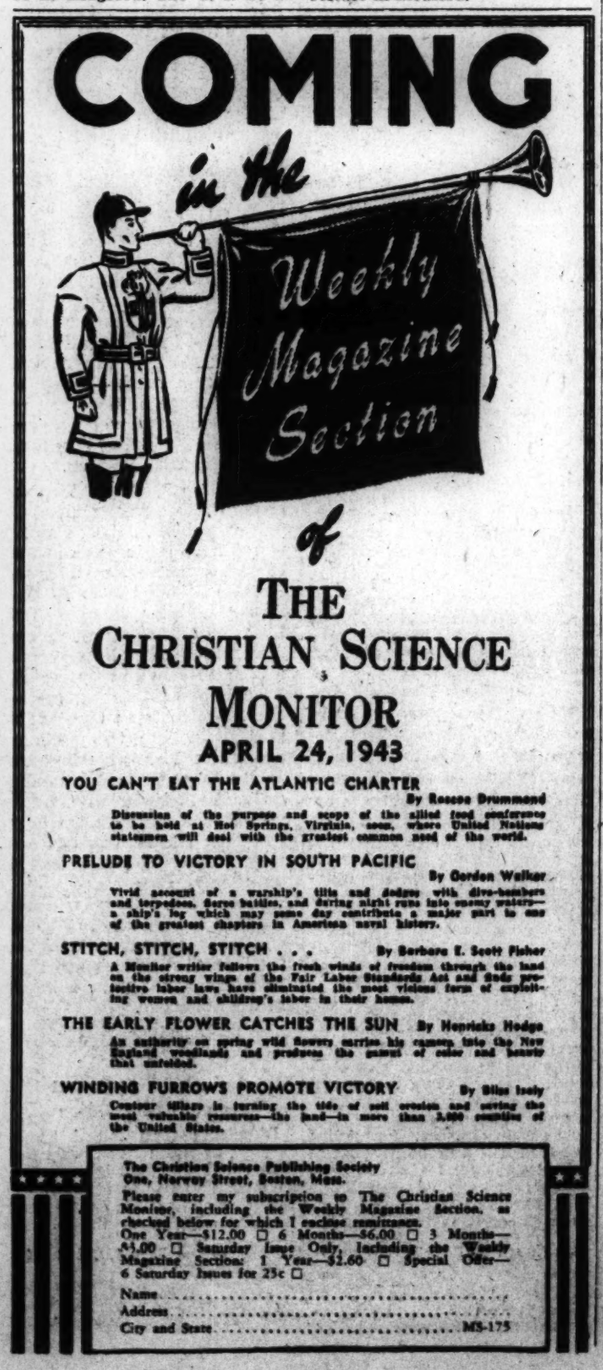
Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain today and tonight; not much change in temperature; winds increasing to fresh today and tonight.

New Hampshire: Light rain beginning today; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Light rain beginning southwest portion today and snow or rain in central portion beginning this evening; not much change in temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:41 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Tuesday, 12:04 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.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APRIL 24, 1943
YOU CAN'T EAT THE ATLANTIC CHARTER
By Roscoe Drummond
Discussion of the purpose and scope of the allied food conference to be held at Hot Springs, Virginia, soon, where United Nations statesmen will deal with the greatest common need of the world.
PRELUDE TO VICTORY IN SOUTH PACIFIC
By Gordon Walker
Vivid account of a warship's tilts and dodges with dive-bombers and torpedoes, fierce battles, and during night runs into enemy waters—a ship's log which may some day contribute a major part to one of the greatest chapters in American naval history.
STITCH, STITCH, STITCH . . .
By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
A Monitor writer follows the fresh winds of freedom through the land as the strong wings of the Fair Labor Standards Act and State protective labor laws have eliminated the most vicious forms of exploiting women and children's labor in their homes.
THE EARLY FLOWER CATCHES THE SUN
By Henricks Hodge
An authority on spring wild flowers carries his camera into the New England woodlands and produces the gamut of color and beauty that unfolded.
WINDING FURROWS PROMOTE VICTORY
By Silas Isely
Contour tillage in turning the tide of soil erosion and saving the most valuable resources—the land—in more than 3,000 counties of the United States.
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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Shotwell Hits Failure To Think Out Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—Critical of what he sees as "the traditional and dangerous tendency to attempt to get rid of fundamental difficulties by the acceptance of easy slogans based upon superficial thinking and an inadequate knowledge of facts," Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is out today with a warning that "a rational world cannot take place by the mere exercise of rational thinking." Making his 1942 annual report, Dr. Shotwell holds that the "sudden awakening" of the public interest in postwar problems is not in itself the guarantee of the continuing support for sound policies in a changing world.

"In spite of nation-wide discussion on plans for the future, or perhaps because of it," his statement continues, "there are evident at least two unfortunate trends which can be countered only by further study. On the one hand, there is the traditional and dangerous tendency to attempt to get rid of fundamental difficulties by the acceptance of easy slogans based upon superficial thinking and an inadequate knowledge of facts. On the other hand, the recognition of the complexity of political and economic relationships and their impermanence in the world of science may lead to more and more confusion.

"Under the conditions of today, international relations can in no way be thought of as a thing apart from the domestic life of each of the nations concerned. The era of the nineteenth century, when diplomacy could be regarded as a technique which only incidentally concerned the normal conduct of human affairs, is almost as remote from the conditions of international dealing today as the Middle Ages.

Warning on Prejudices

"In a time . . . in which the political, social and moral bases of civilization are being challenged as never before, the problems of peace and war, of justice and welfare in international relations, cannot de disassociated from the way of life and the institutions which has embodied it in each nation."

Less than ever should educational effort now be "short-circuited for speedy results," Dr. Shotwell urges.

"The world of emotion and sentiment, of prejudice and tradition, cannot be suddenly set aside by sober argument," he continues. "Education must have as its ally the impact of new environments if it is to rid itself of the tyranny of the old. This fortunately is the supreme mission of modern science which by making society interdependent, is preparing the basis for that interplay of the two fundamental themes in the long and tragic drama of civilization, peace through justice and justice through the organization of peace."

"Truly National Body"

Dr. Shotwell reported continued co-operation by the Endowment on both sides of the Atlantic with the International Chamber of Commerce through the latter's Committee on International Economic Reconstruction set up at Copenhagen in 1939, as well as with important personalities from Europe and other United States groups which are interested in postwar world problems.

The Committee to Study the Organization of Peace now has become "a truly national body," he said, operating in centers throughout the country in the time-of-war objective of concentrating "upon the creation of adequate substitutes for war and the strengthening of the institutions of justice and fair dealing in international affairs."

His report also notes, in addition to the provision for study of international relations at colleges and institutions, the development of new regional endowment centers in Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, Iowa, Denver, Colo, San Francisco, Dallas, Texas, Chapel Hill, N. C., and Toledo, Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Mich.

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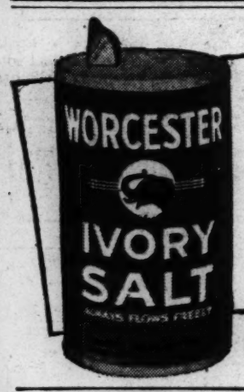

To make fish more delicious, soak 5 minutes before cooking in a pan of water with ½ cup quick-dissolving Worcester Salt

WORCESTER SALT

Japanese Start Work on Ickes Farm

Associated Press

Former Internees in Their New Role

Setting out for their first tasks April 17, with Robert Lymburner, manager (left), and Mrs. Harold L. Ickes (second from left), three Japanese internees released from the Poston, Ariz., camp—Roy Kobayashi (center), Fred Kobayashi (second from right), and Mrs. Fred Kobayashi (right)—begin work on the 165-acre Olney, Md., farm of the Secretary of the Interior. The three men will do the heavy work and the woman the gardening and light work.

F. B. I. Investigates Federal Employees

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 19

Attorney General Francis Biddle reported April 17 that 4,948 cases of alleged subversive activities among Federal employees had been considered by the F. B. I. up to March 31.

Of this number, Mr. Biddle's report to the House said, 1,115 were furnished the Attorney General by Chairman Martin Dies (D) of Texas, of the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities, and 3,833 were received from outside sources.

The investigation was conducted under a law passed by Congress last year, which appropriated $200,000 for the purpose.

Eighty 'Non-Coms' Guests of UAW-CIO

DETROIT, April 19 (AP)—Eighty noncommissioned officers from Camp Atterbury, Ind., who were week-end guests of the United Automobile Workers-Congress of Industrial Organizations, learned to sing the union's "solidarity" song and many of the union men with them for dinner returned the compliment with the 83rd Division's fighting song.

The soldiers' visit to Detroit was in the nature of a return call. They served as guides when Walter P. Reuther, UAW-CIO Vice-President, and 250 other UAW-CIO representatives spent three days at the Indiana camp last month learning how a soldier lives.

Folowing the dinner, the soldiers and union men visited the General Motors' victory exhibit, the Ford local, Ford's Greenfield Village and the Sportsmen's Show before boarding a train to return to camp.

No Extra Gas to Be Allowed For Driving to Summer Homes

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The OPA today prohibited the issuance of extra gasoline rations for driving to and from summer homes and in the East also banned gasoline for pleasure boating.

The "summer home" ruling did not interfere with anyone's right to use his regular gasoline coupons for transportation to a seasonal dwelling, but forbade local boards from providing any extra coupons to facilitate such driving.

"Extra rations of gasoline to enable motorists to drive between their temporary summer homes and their places of work," the agency said, "cannot be allowed this year because of the rubber shortage throughout the country and low gasoline supplies in certain areas."

At the same time, OPA chilled any potential inquiries about "vacation gas," saying, "No vacation and summer home travel can be encouraged while the rubber and gasoline shortages are making it necessary to curtail severely many types of passenger car use, including driving in many occupations."

Banning gasoline for "non-occupation" use of boats in the East, the OPA noted that in this shortage area A book holders get only the equivalent of 1½ gallons a week.

Boats belonging to the Coast Guard Auxiliary are exempt from the boating ban.

Navy to Keep Gas

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Navy says that "it is believed" that little or no gasoline will be released by the armed forces during the summer motoring season for civilian use.

The statement was made in a press release reporting that a total of 4,213,156 barrels of fuel oil and gasoline were released to civilian and industrial consumers during the crtical oil shortage in the Eastern States last winter.

The fuel was supplied out of a petroleum pool formed by the Army and Navy and the Allies.

"The released oil did not represent surplus stocks," the Navy said "but fuel that could be spared temporarily from the pool to ease the serious civilian shortages existing at that time. Present indications are that no more heating oil and gasoline will be released for civilian or industrial use in the near future."

Government to Pay More in Low Brackets

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—A Senate and House Conference Committee settled differences on a wartime pay bill for Government employees April 15 b ya compromise that included more liberal provisions for lower-salaried workers.

Major provisions evolving from a three-hour conference on the House and Senate versions of the measure call for:

A $300 increase for lower-paid executive department workers who otherwise would not receive that amount under the present temporary increase of 21.6 per cent for a 48-hour week.

A $300 salary increase for employees paid up to $2,000 whose work is not measured in hours, and a 15 per cent raise for similar employees making $2,000 or more.

The conferees agreed to the Senate provision eliminating the ceiling in the temporary law prohibiting any increase that would push a worker's salary above $5,000. A new ceiling of $10,000 was inserted.

The new salary bill would continue until June 30, 1945 and would allow departments heads the option of allowing compensatory time off instead of overtime pay for work in excess of 48 hours weekly.

WPB Copper Division Chief Heads Arbitration Group

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—The Executive Committee of the American Arbitration Association announced today the appointment of Harry O. King, Director of the Copper Division, War Production Board, as President of the Association to succeed Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney.

Mr. King, an officer and director of several corporations, is also Chairman of the United States, United Kingdom and Canadian Copper Committee.

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House Blocks Cash Handout In Farm Bill

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The House, reaffirming its opposition to farm subsidies as a substitute for higher crop prices, has written into the $107,040,844 Agriculture Department appropriation bill a provision barring use of any of the measure's funds for incentive payments to farmers.

The limitation, sponsored by Representative Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, would prevent revival of a $100,000,000 incentive payment program outlined by Secretary Claude R. Wickard two months ago as a means of encouraging greater production of crops deemed vital to the war effort.

Mr. Cannon explained that the Agriculture Department had since set up a substitute program, providing a government guarantee of higher grower prices for war crops at the market place—a goal, he said, sought by Congress and the major farm organizations.

"Farmers do not want government handouts," the Missourian declared. "They want fair prices at the market place. Subsidies are uneconomic. They are unAmerican."

When some members suggested that the Department might still revive the incentive payment program and use funds from an approved $300,000,000 benefit payment item in the bill, Mr. Cannon offered his "safeguarding" amendment and the House adpoted it by a standing vote of 131 to 72.

Palestine Sets Up Commerce Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Palestine has established a Department of Commerce, to centralize and increase effective administration of various laws, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

Functions of the new agency will cover laws relating to the employment of women and children, workmen's compensation, war service occupations, public health, trade disputes, and ordnances relating to safety.

Providing Postwar Jobs Big Task for Industry

By Eldon R. Lindsey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 19—Private enterprise should be asked to shoulder the primary responsibility of solving postwar problem number one—employment—with government of all levels playing a secondary role by co-operating in revising tax structures to encourage free expansion of private business, agriculture, and industry, delegates from 10 southern states attending the Regional Governors' Conference agreed unanimously April 17 before adjourning.

The conferees concurred in the belief that government's chief contribution to postwar planning could be the removal of all barriers to equal opportunity for all peoples of all sections. Unfavorable freight rates, and public health and educational disadvantages in the South were cited as conditions that need immediate correction.

Also agreed upon unanimously was the opinion that any financial assistance from the Federal Government should be made on the basis of need and necessity rather than on ability of states to match Federal funds dollar for dollar before such help can be secured.

Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia introduced figures to show that in some cases the South was being called upon to provide a greater percentage of funds than other sections in order to secure Federal assistance. New York City, he said, was required to put up only $25.50 to each $100 spent by the Work Projects Administration during the past four years, whereas Georgia had to put up $30.70.

Two round-table discussions were held. Sidney L. Smyer of Alabama, leader of one group, presented the following platform, which was adopted:

1. That employment is the primary problem of postwar America.

2. The primary obligation of meeting this problem rests with private enterprise, with government of all levels co-operating by reviewing its tax structure in order to enable business to meet its responsibilities.

3. That all barriers, such as freight differentials, health, and educational disadvantages, be eliminated to permit all states to take advantage of individual opportunities.

4. That Federal aids and grants should be made on a basis of need and necessity, and not by requiring dollar-for-dollar matching with state funds.

5. That the Council of State Governments recommend to individual states the advisability of establishing war emergency corporations, financed with public funds, to assist governmental subdivisions in making needed public improvements of self-liquidating character to aid in relief of unemployment.

The discussion group led by Henry T. McIntosh of Georgia offered proposals to be followed by central state planning boards.

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by JOHN THOMAS CLARK

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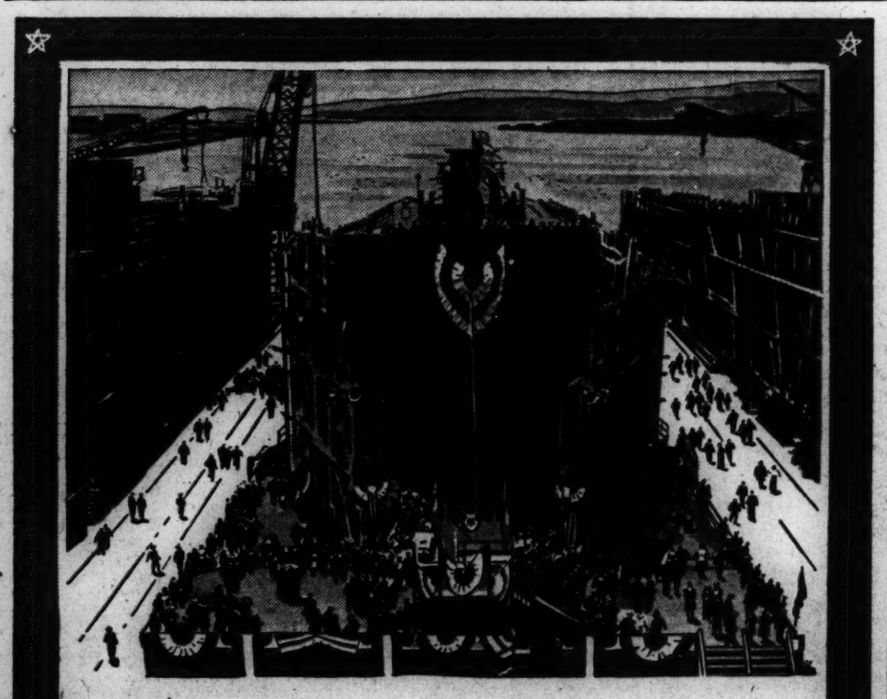

Pride of Workmanship

A ship launching is an occasion for pardonable pride on the part of every person, man or woman, who drove a rivet, sawed a board, or had anything else to do with completing the job. When some lucky lady smashes that bottle against the hull, even old "Poker Face," the timekeeper, can't help but feel a slight surge of emotion. And rightly so. Any man worth his salt has pride in good workmanship. That's certainly true of railroaders. We're quite sure that every Union Pacific employee—in shops, offices, stations, or on the rails—realizes the need for top-notch efficiency and takes pride in the fact that his railroad, with his help, is doing a bang-up job of transporting vital war materials and trainloads of troops.

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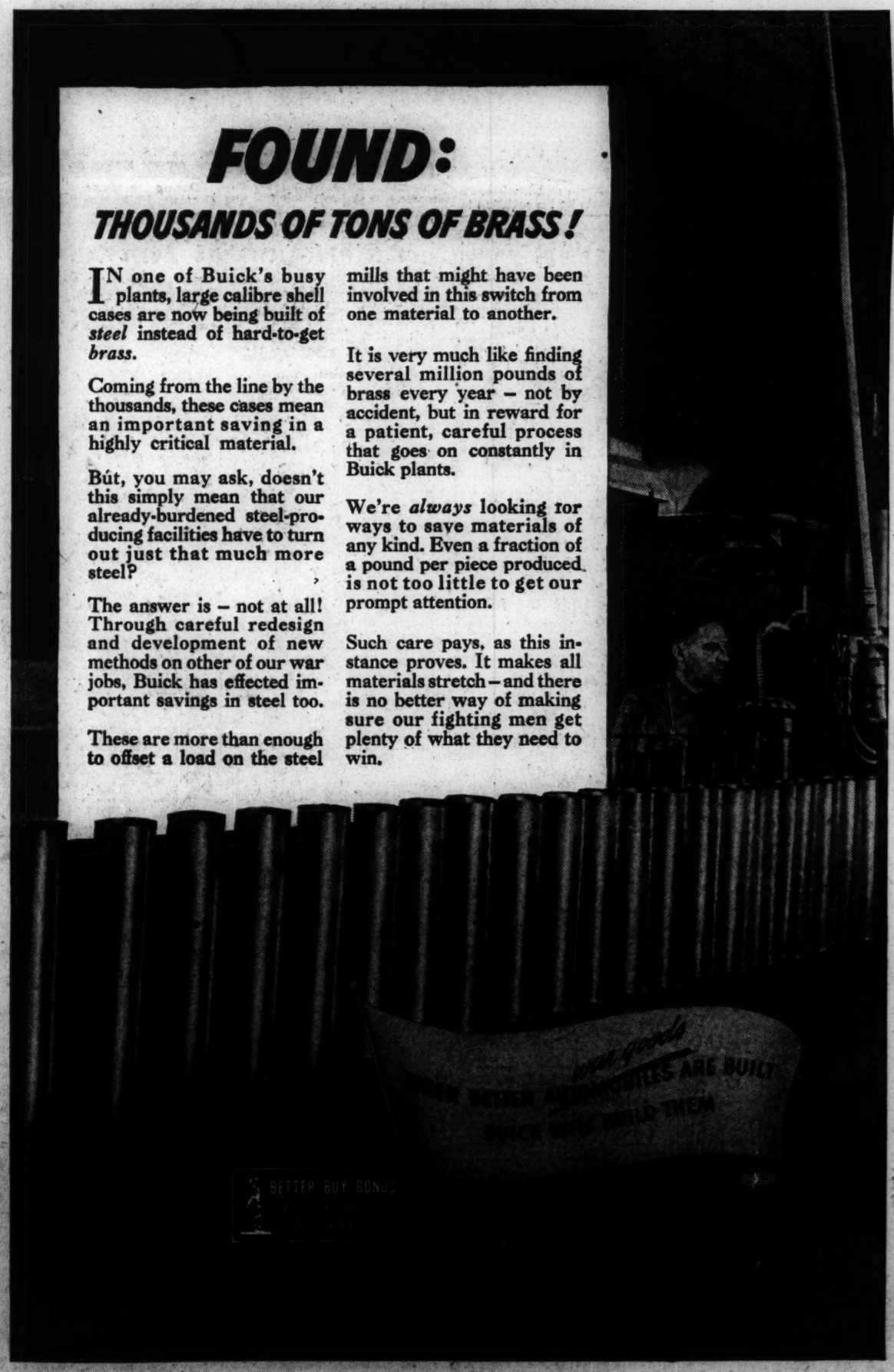
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BETTER BUY BONDS

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Miss Skinner's Monologues—Daily Dialer

Gloucester and Soldier Art At Grace Horne Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

Three exhibitions are to be seen at the Grace Horne Galleries through May 1: The Gloucester Society of Artists, Marian Williams Steele, and a trio of artists in the service, Staff Sergeant William F. Artis, Corporal Mark Hewitt, and Private Milton Feinberg. An unmistakable atmosphere of youthfulness pervades the galleries.

The Gloucester Society of Artists, Inc., was organized 20 years ago. Of late the society has changed its policy and program. Yovan Radenkovitch is the director, and plans are made for winter exhibitions and for establishment of a permanent art center in Gloucester. The present display is part of the year-round schedule. Many groups dedicated to the arts have disbanded on account of the war. The Gloucester group displays courage and conviction in its strenuous effort to keep active under difficult conditions.

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The pictures show some variations, but, on the whole, they express the romantic mood. The painters are generally disposed towards spontaneous record of feeling as they ply an energetic brush well laden with vivid pigments. Flowers are a favorite theme, and there seems to be a fairly unanimous conviction about portraying them brightly and songfully. Gertrude Tonsberg is less personal and more appreciative of the natural shapes of growing things as her "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" shows. Emna Fordyce MacCrae translates the floral subject into schematic decoration. But the still-lifes of Yovan Radenkovitch, Mary Jane Holmes, Lev Gorianky, and Mary Peixotto are imbued with flowery exuberance.

In landscape there is more latitude. The Gloucester painters apprehend the outdoors in many ways, from the evocative approach of Miss Holmes in "August Landscape" to the taciturn, objective realism of Edgar Corbridge, Agnes Abbott's water color shows how much can be said with little deft strokes of water color.

Among the Gloucester exhibitors there are further Vera Anrdus, Lydia Forbush, Edna Blum, Constance Whidden, Milan Petrovic, Estelle Orley, and Delores Ritter. Sculptures by Leonard Craske, and Wade White, President of the society, are shown.

Marian Williams Steele shows the breadth of her talents in a solo display in the smaller gallery. There are portraits and landscapes: the former executed thoughtfully and skillfully; the latter, with emphasis upon atmospheric character.

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There is a special gallery for exhibiting the work of men in military service. The exhibits now being shown are beautiful and even stirring. Staff Sergeant William F. Artis is a ceramist and sculptor. His heads, executed in terra cotta, are modeled with sensitiveness. Even with fictile material, he holds himself in restraint, hesitating to respond too readily to the yielding material. There are exhibited also some of his potteries which are interesting in shape, color and glaze.

Corporal Mark Hewitt furnishes the display with some charming scratch drawings. He seems to ground his paper with black and then incise his design, somewhat after the manner of the early Greek potters. But it is not the technique alone that makes these drawings interesting. Corporal Hewitt has an eye for beautiful form and fine texture. Private Milton Feinberg completes the display with some splendid photographic portraits of men in uniform.

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Sam Charles' Exhibition

Paintings and water colors by Sam Charles will be on view at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street, through May 1.

This artist has for many years portrayed the New England scene in an independent and individual manner. His style is his signature. His cursive, sketch-like aquarelles have often seemed casual alongside the more ponderous product of neighboring exhibitors. There have been times when he has seemed to paint as a relaxing exercise in fluid rhythms.

The current display shows the talent of Sam Charles in fuller dimensions. We never considered his genial abbreviations of the New England landscape slight, for they always implied a good deal more than was indicated, and the artist's facility often belied his seriousness. Such a manner, lacking depth, would soon expend itself. But M. Charles, facing a larger area, the canvas, abandons the flourish for something substantial. He still possesses the light touch, the free and gracious stroke, but the mass indications, the rhythmic thrusts, the tonal gradations add up to something fervent and expressive.

Mr. Charles seems to feel poetic about roads that disappear in the distance, about little houses that punctuate the countryside. He relishes sparkling light, silvery wetness, the aware and alive character of the atmosphere.

The exuberance of the Paris painters has gripped Sam Charles and visitors may recall Utrillo and Vlaminck, Derain and Matisse, for they happen to be his artistic kin.

'Pigeon Cove' by Emma Fordyce MacRae

In the exhibition by the Gloucester Society of Artists now at the Grace Horne Galleries

News of the Stage

Two more shows are reported as spring prospects for Boston. One is "Miss Underground," a new musical comedy which is expected to try out here around the end of May. The shows is about occupied Paris and a girl who hides from the Gestapo by joining a circus troupe. The book is by Paul and Pauline Gallico and the songs by Emmerich Kalman and Lorenz Hart. The other prospect is a revival of "Dracula" with Bela Lugosi to head the cast in a production presented by J. J. Leventhal. The Boston booking is reported to start May 3 and will be preceded by brief engagements at Bridgeport, April 30, and Hartford, May 1.

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"Tomorrow the World," which made the jump last week from Boston to New York, landed so favorably in the metropolis that the management is already announcing a special Labor Day matinee. Holiday plans for May 30 and July 4 are still to be made known.

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"The Patriots," already the recipient of honors from the New York Drama Critics' Circle and the Theater Club, Inc., will be given one of the New York Newspaper Guild's Page One awards as "the play of the year which best promotes the principles underlying the four freedoms."

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Two plays about Thomas Paine are being talked of for New York. One, by Elmer Rice, is planned for production next season by the Playwrights' Company. The other, which Jed Harris proposes to present, is to be by a playwright not yet named, working from material in Howard Melvin Fast's forthcoming novel, "Citizen Tom Paine."

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Jack Kirkland is preparing to produce his own play about Roger Williams.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Club, 36 Rutland Street—Drawings of religious subjects by Allan Rohan Crite. Through April 25.
China Center, 267 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Professor Chang Shu-Chi of Chungking. April 21-May 4, daily except Sundays, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—XV American exhibition of art photos by Egone, camera artist. Through April 24.
Doll and Richards, Inc., 140 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Through April 24.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Works by members of The Gloucester Society of Artists. Paintings by Marian Williams; sculpture by Staff Sergt. William F. Artis; drawings and photographs by Servicemen. Through May 1.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Exhibition of "Still Life and Decorative Paintings" by Members of the Guild. Through April 24.
Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.
The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—European painters in America. Through April 23.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—The Art of Colonial American and the Early Republic—Primitives of Hudson River School and their contemporaries. Through April 24.
Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Exhibition of paintings by students of Edith Park Truesdell. Through May 9.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese porcelain, lent from the collection of the late John Gardner Coolidge; Chinese Bronzes; From Impressionism to Expressionism in Graphic Art. Through April.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45. Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sundays. European and Near Eastern Embroideries from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Through May 30. Exhibition of Russian Icons. April 21-May 30. Contemporary American Paintings (Provisional Acquisitions); Early Silver of the Old South Church; Recent Accessions.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—War cartoons and war drawings. Through May 24.
Northampton: Smith College Museum of Art—Exhibition organized in collaboration with the Netherlands Government through the office of the Netherlands Information Bureau, New York. Through April 22.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of tapestries of the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries woven at Tournai; Beauvais, Gobelins, Brussels, Delf, Enghein.
Winchester: Winchester Art Association—Exhibition of art by the residents of Winchester.
Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Posters of Soviet Russia; work by American illustrators; bursh drawing of China by Alison Stilwell; rugs by American artists. Through April.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design—Exhibition of Modigliani drawings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Leon N. Brillouin; French wallpapers; selection of paintings from the Museum collections.
Providence Art Club—Fourteen members' exhibition. Through April 25.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, April 20

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Cry Havoc," presented by John J. Wildberg. Last play of the season to be given in the Theater Guild subscription series. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Copley—"The Ghost Train," comedy melodrama by Arnold Ridley. Featuring Hal Conklin, Murial Williams, Nat Burns. 8:30, Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"Saludos Amigos." 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:35. "Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:40.
Exeter—"Secret Enemies," Craig Stevens, Faye Emerson. 2, 5:05, 8:20. "Star Spangled Rhythm," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 3, 6:05, 9:20.
Fenway—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 1:36, 3:50, 6:05, 9:15. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:15.
Kenmore—"Something to Sing About," James Cagney, 3, 6:30, 9:40. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 1:20, 4:30, 8.
Keith Memorial—"The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. 9:40, a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. "Cinderella Swings It," Guy Kibbee. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:55.
Metropolitan—"Dixie Dugan," James Ellison, Charlotte Greenwood, Charles Ruggles, Lois Andrews, Helene Reynolds. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. "Air Force," John Garfield, George Tobias. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:15.
Modern—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20. "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:25.
Old South Newsreel—"Road to Tokio," "Right of War," "More Worlds to Conquer," "Show Horse Cartoons," latest newsreels. Continuous, 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Orpheum—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45.
Paramount—"Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 9:48 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "The Young Mr. Pitt," Robert Donat, Robert Morley. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 9:15, 11:25 a. m., 1:35, 3:45, 5:55, 8:10, 10:20. Stage Show: 10:35 a. m., 12:45, 2:55, 5:05, 7:15, 9:30.
Scollay—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Lady Bodyguard," Eddie Albert, Anne Shirley. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
South Station Theater—"America's Food Crisis," "Air Crew," "Commandos," "Unusual Occupations," "Speaking of Animals and Their Families," "Ben Franklin, Jr.," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The Powers Girl," Carole Landis, George Murphy. 11:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 7, 10. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris. 1:40, 5, 8:20.
Telepix—"March of Time," "Cube," "Women in Sports," "U. S. Marine Band," cartoons, Carey Wilson Novelette, latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"Purple V." 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:25, 4:40, 6:55, 9:10. "Clancy St. Boys," 10:45 a. m., 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10:10.
Tremont—"George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. 11:35 a. m., 3:25, 7:35. "I'm Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:35, 5:36, 9:35.
Uptown—"Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 2:30, 5:35, 8:15. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:35.
Washington Street Olympia—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan, Joan Leslie. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. Continuous, 1:15-11 p. m.
Allston: "Hitler, Beast of Berlin," H. Drew. "The Great Gildersleeve," H. Fearn. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. "Destination Unknown," Irene Hervey, William Gargan.
Coolidge Corner: "Shadow of a Doubt," T. Wright, Joan Cotton. "Harfoot."
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas. Continuous, 1-11 p. m.
University: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy, E. Ankers. "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee.
Codman Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." Continuous from 1.
Franklin Square: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front." Continuous from 1:30.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:30, 8:30, 9:26. "Half Way to Shanghai," Irene Hervey, Kent Taylor. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lucky Jordan," Allan Ladd, H. Walker. "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. "Tish," Marjorie Main. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee. "Tarzan's Tresh." 1:58, 5:06, 8:18. "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. 3:08, 6:18, 9:36.
Mystic: "Madame Spy," Constance Bennett, Don Porter. 1:55, 4:35, 7:15, 9:55. "Pi, Buddy," Dick Foran, Harriet Hilliard. 3:05, 6, 8:40.
Orpheum: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
Strand: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:20, 9:20. "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. 1:55, 5:05, 8:05.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. Continuous from 1.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.
Fellsway: "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.
NEWTON — Paramount, "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "At the Front in North Africa." Continuous 2-11 p. m.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Wrecking Crew," Richard Arlen. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, 3, 8.
Strand: "China Girl," Gee Tierney. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning.
Strand: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Undying Monster," James Ellison, Heather Angel.
Capitol: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Man in the Trunk," George Holmes.
**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camden — "Palm Beach Story," Joel McCrea, Claudette Colbert. "Riders of the Timberline," 1:45. Continuous from 4:30.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "We Are the Marines," 2:08, 7:33. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor, 3:50, 9:20.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "China Girl," Gene Tierney, 3, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon.
Perkins: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Bambi." "Counter Espionage," Warren William, Eric Blore. Continuous from 2 P. m.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. March of Time's "The New Canada." 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alex Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary.
WINTHROP—Winthrop Town Hall: "Meet Town." "Dead End Kids." "Shadow of a Double," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 3:30, 7:30.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. KGOY, 9.63 meg., 31m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War in the Air: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.68m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7m.
London—7:18 p. m.—Tunes of Old England. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Guatemala—7:48 p. m.—Liberty program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Talk: S. P. B. Mais. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Here in Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

WGTR, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—Siring Time.
4:45 p. m.—"March of Mercy."
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Maria Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Harmony Hawaiians; Trio.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WHIS, Boston (44.5me), and WSRB, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9me)

2:15 p. m.—Boston Red Sox-Boston Braves Baseball Game.
3:30 p. m.—Band Parade.
3:45 p. m.—Red Sox-Braves.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"—Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"The Yankee Starlets"; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; Willard Trio.
8:30 p. m.—"Bulldog Drummond," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Alexander's Meditation Board.
10:00 p. m.—Paul Sullivan, News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morals": Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert; news.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Richard Himber's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Corregidor Background For Sketch

Cornelia Otis Skinner, whose one-woman shows in the past decade have been characterized by elaborate historical sketches, handsomely costumed, and presented on the stage with the advantage of theatrical lighting, turned to a simpler form of the monologuist's art for her appearance yesterday afternoon in the Copley-Plaza ballroom.

Her program included six short character sketches. Her costume for all of them was a long-sleeved black gown, with an assortment of scarves and beads and, in one instance, a Red Cross nurse's apron, to suit the needs of her impersonations. The sketches were presented from a low platform at one side of the ballroom. Throughout the program the lights were kept up in the hall.

These arrangements offered both advantages and disadvantages. They made it possible for the audience, which filled the ballroom, to observe refinements of expression and inflection at close range. But it may be suspected that they also imposed a burden on the actress. And in such a sketch as "Foxhole in Corregidor," it was difficult for the imagination to transform the mirrored glass behind the platform into the primitive surroundings of a cave at Corregidor.

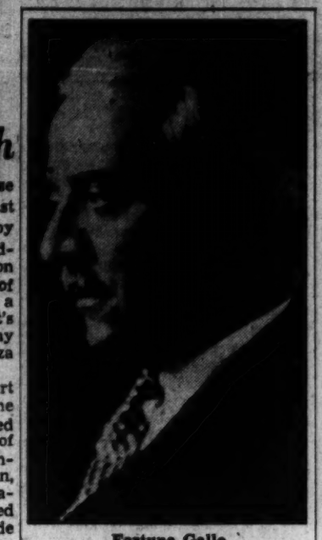
"Foxhole in Corregidor," the newest of Miss Skinner's sketches, presented a nurse attending to the wounded during the Japanese attack on the island, wondering about the relief that did not come, and questioning the appreciation of the people back home for the sacrifices that were being made. The first part of the sketch seemed disappointing, but the later portion—as she heard "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" on the radio and caught the meaning of the struggle—was dramatically effective.

The most ambitious of the monologues was "Times Square," with the actress presenting in quick succession a collection of women who might be encountered in the theater district of New York at curtain time. The transitions from one character to another were adroitly managed, with a change in inflection or accent and a rearrangement of her scarf to introduce each new figure. Miss Skinner is an accomplished mimic and the figures were skilfully chosen to exhibit the range of her art.

In "Hotel Porch," where she presented a selfish woman commenting acidly on her fellow guests, the proximity of the audience handicapped her efforts to appear aged, but the satire is ably written.

Three light sketches rounded out the program: "Eve of Departure," in which an American tourist in a hotel room in Paris struggles to complete her arrangements for sailing as she argues with various messengers in a mixture of English and elementary French; "The Facts of Life," portraying a harassed young mother attempting to instruct her young son; and "A Lady Explorer," in which the actress pokes good-natured fun at a vague Englishwoman trying to deliver a travel lecture.

E. F. M.



Fortune Gallo

Whose San Carlo Opera Company will play a return engagement at the Boston Opera House, April 24 to May 1.

Beauty Contest at State

A beauty contest will be held on the stage of the State Theater tonight and Tuesday evening in connection with the showing of "The Powers Girl." Preliminaries will be held this evening and the finals on Tuesday evening.

Orpheum All-Night Shows

The policy of all-night shows for defense workers will be resumed at the Orpheum on Tuesday evening, April 27, with "The Desperadoes," Technicolor production starring Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor, and Guinn Williams, as the first program feature. The box office stays open until 2 a. m.

Hershey Talks Tonight on Air About Draft

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, appears on Manpower, Ltd., program tonight to discuss the new draft rulings, MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein and his orchestra present a program of Easter music, the "Angelus" from Massenet's "Scenes Pittoresques," Bizet's "Agnus Dei" and Handel's "Largo." Richard Crooks, tenor, sings Tchaikovsky's "Legend of the Christ Child," a Negro spiritual, "Were You There," "King Ever Glorious" from Stainer's "The Crucifixion" and "God So Loved the World," by the same composer, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Lily Pons, soprano, is guest soloist in Great Artist Series, singing Alabieff-LaForge's "The Nightingale," "My Moonlight Madonna" by Fibich, and "Je suis Titania" from Thomas' "Mignon." Included in Donald Voorhees' orchestral selections are a waltz from Delibes' "Coppelia" and the Finale from Brahms' Symphony No. 1, in C Minor, NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Percy Faith's orchestral arrangement of Coates' "Sleepy Lagoon" will be performed tonight, together with Schwartz' "You and the Night and the Music" and Steffe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Kreisler's "Stars in My Eyes"; Reinhold Schmidt, basso, "The Lord's Prayer" by Malotte, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

The story of Pastor Martin Niemoeller's opposition to Naziism will be told on Cavalcade of America in a dramatization entitled "Listen for the Sound of Wings" by Arthur Miller, starring Paul Lukas, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Ann Sothern and Robert Young co-star in Cecil B. De Mille's radio adaptation of "A Night to Remember," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m. on same station, Screen Guild Players present Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy in "Woman of the Year."

Grantland Rice and Ford C. Frick, sports writers, are guests on Information Please, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, April 20
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W43B W39B

590 660 700 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Red Sox-Braves baseball game	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Ruby Newman's Orch....	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Band Parade	Popular Music
3:30 Passover Pgm from	Ruby Newman's Orch....	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Red Sox-Boston	"Do You Know?": quiz.
3:45 Sampson Naval St.	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness":	Boston Red Sox-Boston	"Do You Know?": quiz.
4:00 Elizab'th Bemis, news	Air Express Music.....	Backstage Wife: sketch.	Braves baseball game	Spike Jones' Orchestra
4:15 Across the Caribbean	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch..	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Lawrence Welk's Orch..
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music.....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Braves baseball game..	Charlie Barnet's Orch..
4:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Widder Brown": sketch	Boston Red Sox-Boston	Lou Breese's Orchestra.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Braves baseball game ..	Musical Mystery Program
5:15 Date Book: Follies..	Dick Tracy: sketch.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Red Sox-Braves	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor.....
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Terry and the Pirates"	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports program .....
6:15 Shanahle: Music	News Highlights	Dinner Music	Press Roundup; Sports..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30 Walt Cassel, songs.	Bing Crosby, songs....	Music; Chet Gaylord....	News from Abroad.....	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day.....
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Sports....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	March to Victory.....
7:15 "Ceiling Unlimited"	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Yankee Starlets: songs..	Richard Salinger: News.
7:30 "Blondie": sketch..	"The Lone Ranger":	Kay Ivers; Melodeers...	Starlight Reverie: music	"How About It, Girls?"..
7:45 "Blondie": sketch..	Western dramatization.	John Barry, comments..	Starlight Reverie: music	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz....	Earl Godwin, news.....	Cavalcade of America..	Fixing Up the News"..	Lou Sweetland, songs ....
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz....	Newscast	Cavalcade of America..	The Barries: Willard Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz..	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Adventures of Bulldog	"Drama Shop": Essays
8:45 music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz..	A. Wallenstein's Orch.	Drummond": drama	in Drama .....
9:00 Theater: Ann	"Counterspy": espionage	Great Artists: Lily Pons;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Mozart;
9:15 Sothern; Robert	drama	Donald Voorhees' Orch.	News Service	Quintet for Clarinet and
9:30 Young: "A Night	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	A. L. Alexander's Media-	Strings .....
9:45 to Remember"....	Orch.; "Short Mystery".	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz".....	tion Board; guest panel	Classical Album .....
10:00 Guild: "Woman of	Raymond Gram Swing..	Josephine Antoine;	Paul Sullivan, news....	News; Defense Talk ....
10:15 the Year".....	Gracie Fields, songs....	Reginhold Schmidt; ser.	"Our Morals": D. Pardue	Hildegarde, songs.....
10:30 Ogden Nash; Guy	World's Most Honored	"Information, Please"	Paul Schubert, news....	Victory Night Watch....
10:45 Lombardo's Orch..	Music	Clifton Fadiman, m. e..	Musical Roundup	Henry Busse's Orchestra
11:00 News: World War II	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch...	News; "Nocturne".....	News Service	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:15 News; Wm. Shirer..	Harry Greene's Orch....	What Can I Do?: drama	'Manpower, Ltd.": speak'r	Will Bradley's Orchestra
11:30 Rideout: Master	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	Radio Newsreel with	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Works of Music..	Stars in Revue	Music You Want.....	Arthur Mann	Day's End: News .....

Tuesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 Home Town Parade	News report	Press Parade	News Comments	.....
7:30 'Hit the Deck': News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"..	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Cowboy Songs	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Martin Agronsky, news..	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch: religious
8:30 Carl Moore's Club..	Air Express Music.....	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	Newscast	Herb Lewis: Melodeers..	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Portescue..	"The Breakfast Club"..	Mildred Carlson, talk...	News; R. Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"..	Uncle Sam: OWI Pgm....	Uncle Mose Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"..	Imogene Wolcott: food..	Spotlight Revue: organ..	Studio speaker .....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"..	Treasury Star Parade...	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker .....
10:00 Valiant Lady	Musical Highlights	News; Military Band....	News Commentator	Musical program .....
10:15 "Kitty Foyle".....	Women and the War....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy": .....
10:30 'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program ...	"Help Mate": sketch...	Cheer Up Gang: songs;	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program ...	"Women of America': sk.	orchestra	Mason .....

Women's Activities: Touring Wives

By the Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Army and Navy wives who follow their husbands from place to place don't spend all their time making a home and breaking it up again. Not according to members of the Officers' Wives Club at the Boston Y. W. C. A. Their husbands may see the world before this war is over. Meanwhile, they intend to see as much of America as comes their way. Each new post finds them doing a stint of sightseeing between their sessions of room hunting and point shopping.

A Patriots' Day tour of Boston organized by the Club at the "Y. W." met with such enthusiastic response that the signers-up had to be divided into groups. Mrs. Ralph Douglas Booth, member of the Board of Directors of the Boston Y. W. C. A., who volunteered to lead the tour, said she couldn't manage so many at once. So one group went last Monday and the next is scheduled for this coming Wednesday.

Boston rustled up its chilliest east wind for the benefit of last week's group. The Southerners merely hugged their fur coats tighter and went right on drawling delightedly over Revolutionary landmarks. One young Texas wife kept insisting she had never walked so much in her life as since her arrival in Boston. Where she comes from, her four gallons a week of gasoline still take her every place she wants to go in a car.

Tackle Broiled Lobster

The tour got off to an appropriate start with lunch at the Union Oyster House. Only two of the group, one from Ohio and one from Oregon, had courage to try broiled live lobster. And they only on condition that we would show them how. The rest sat on the sidelines and cheered them on. By the time they had mastered the last meat-filled claw, they vowed they were ready to tackle anything. The New Yorker who ventured upon Boston clam chowder admitted it wasn't so bad after the first mouthful.

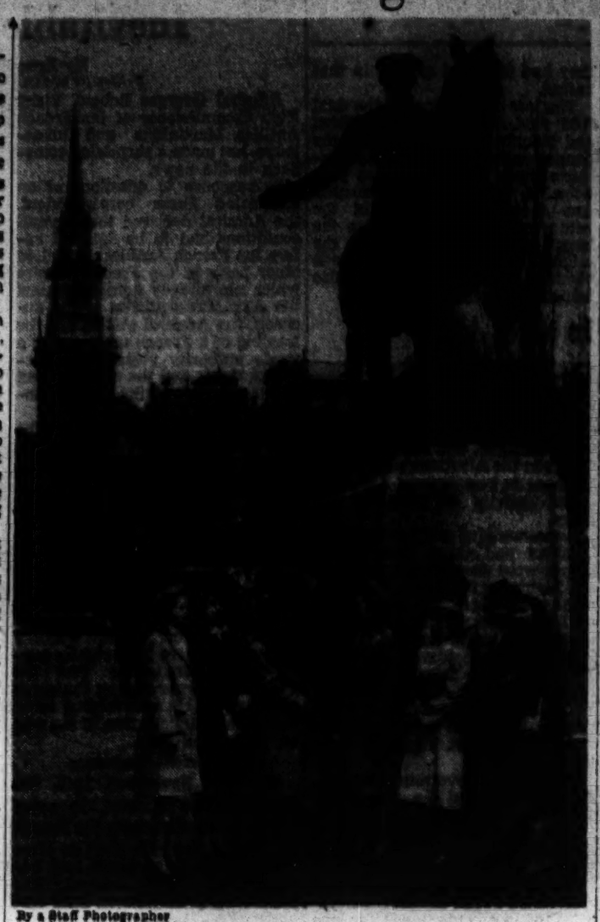
The high point of the afternoon was the belfry of the Old North Church. The climbers never could agree on the number of steps, but decided they wouldn't have stopped to count anyway if they had been going up to hang out the "one if by land and two if by sea."

Paul Revere's house proved so interesting there was no time left to wander through Faneuil Hall market to view the new meatless stalls nor to browse through the Old Granary Burying Ground. These and a few other places of interest remain for yet another day. They did pause long enough on one windy corner, however, for Mrs. Booth to tell them the three possible explanations of the famous grasshopper weathervane.

Mrs. Booth Knows Boston

Mrs. Booth's store of Boston lore, incidentally, would do credit to the most learned Beacon Hiller. An out-of-stater herself, she made it a point to study up on local history when she first came here a few years ago. If these officers' wives follow her example, they'll be well versed in Americana by the time their husbands have been transferred a few more times.

Winding up their sightseeing with a "gooey" sundae at another famous Boston eating place, Bailey's, the group hoped they'd have another chance to pursue history together. But moves are sudden these days, and none knew where she'd be in another month. Of the 15 in that group, the nearest hailed from New York State and the farthest from Oregon. The latter had already traveled from coast to coast four times since last July. Several had covered the East Coast fairly thoroughly, and for others, Boston was their first post away from home.



By a Staff Photographer

Pay Tribute to Officer of 1775

Members of the Officers' Wives Club of the Boston Y. W. C. A., touring historic Boston, pause for a moment at the statue of Paul Revere. Left to right, front row: Mrs. W. A. Rogers, West Virginia; Mrs. J. E. Farmer, Ohio; Mrs. C. O. Robinson, North Carolina; Mrs. Thomas B. Hayes, Oregon; Mrs. I. C. Ruch, Michigan; Mrs. N. B. Waag, Minnesota. Back row, left to right: Mrs. M. F. Roman, Missouri; Mrs. R. C. Smither, New York; Mrs. R. T. Schmidt, New York; Mrs. W. A. Muth and Mrs. Roderick Muth, Minnesota.

Maine Gets Naval Air Base But Loses Bar Harbor Train

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 19—Maine folks saw their greatest "industry" of the depression era—its recreational interests—dealt a stunning war blow last week, but they were generously compensated by a development which stamped the Pine Tree State as the air outpost of northeastern United States.

The blow to resort interests came with an announcement of the Office of Defense Transportation that several summer schedule trains serving Maine and New Hampshire would not be allowed to operate this year. One of these was the Bar Harbor Express, which for 40 years has provided Pullman service between metropolitan centers of the East and Maine's playgrounds.

Guy P. Butler, Executive Secretary of the Maine Hotel Association, termed it a grave setback and estimated resort business, which was cut in half last year, would be reduced another 25 per cent this year. Everett F. Greaton, Executive Secretary of the Maine Development Commission, said some resorts would be "crippled" and others probably would not open at all. However, he held some hope that railroads would be allowed to add extra coaches to haul workers to Maine for a quiet vacation.

The ODT announcement coincided with a ruling by Prentiss M. Brown, OPA Administrator, that extra gasoline for travel to New England and other resorts would be out of the question this year.

The effect of both orders on Maine was much more pronounced than on the majority of states. Maine's big recreational business has vied with its pulp and paper operations for many years as its leading asset, and during the depression recreation came to the top as the State's leading economic asset.

Accepting their setback with patriotic cheerfulness, Maine people saw last week a development which set a new tone for the State's future. This was in the commissioning of the new Naval Air Station at Brunswick, with auxiliary stations at Lewiston-Auburn, Sanford, and Rockland.

James B. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, told the crowds attending the dedication that "the officers and men at the Station will be advancing the frontier of naval air patrol. Heretofore the Quonset Point Station in Rhode Island was the farthest north of all major air bases in continental United States."

Governor Sewall, a World War Ace, and Director in United Airlines, has long been an advocate of development to the fullest extent of Maine's strategic location on the Great Circle air route to Europe. The Brunswick Station is one of many air establishments which the war has brought to Maine, others including Dow Field, big air base at Bangor, and Presque Isle Ferry Command base.

Controversial Bills Up In Senate Soon

Two bills of highly controversial nature will come before the Massachusetts Senate this week after successfully passing the House. They are the bills to repeal the present law permitting beano and to abolish the mandatory capital punishment penalty in first-degree murder cases.

The beano repeal bill passed the House last week after heated debate, led by Representative Paul A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, who charged that the game had fallen into the hands of racketeers and was corrupting public officials. Representatives from the western part of the State resisted substitution of the repeal bill for a committee report favoring an investigation of the game, saying that beano games in their districts were honestly operated by local men.

The so-called "capital punishment bill" weathered a hard fight in the House which favored the bill after it first had voted to refer the matter to the next General Court. In the Senate it passed the second reading by the narrow margin of one vote—18 to 17 and was scheduled for further debate last Wednesday. When the extended debate on World Federation prevented discussion, proponents asked for and received postponement until Tuesday.

Opponents of the bill which provides an alternative penalty of life imprisonment in first-degree murder cases have challenged the bill as being the opening wedge for total abolition of the capital penalty.

Proponents deny that the bill means the end of the supreme penalty. The case of the 13-year-old Marblehead youth now awaiting trial on the charge of murder has been used as an argument for the alternative bill.

Under the present statute, proponents point out, the child who has confessed to a murder which the district attorney says is murder in the first degree, must, if convicted, be sentenced to the electric chair. If the jury brings in a second-degree conviction it will have ignored the law as it is written. Under provisions of the alternative penalty bill youthful offenders could be given a life sentence by the jury under the law.

15 New Englanders Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The names of 174 United States soldiers killed in action, including 15 New Englanders, were announced Saturday by the War Department.

The announcement includes casualties in the Asiatic, European, North African, North American, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders are:

European Area

Massachusetts

Anderson, Second Lieut. Hazen S.—Mrs. G. M. Anderson, mother, Needham Heights.

Rhode Island

Bliven, Staff Sergeant Walter L., Jr.—Miss Mildred Bliven, sister, Newport.

North African Area

Connecticut

Smith, Corp. Joseph J.—Mrs. Margaret Smith, mother, Deep River.

Van Ness, Staff Sergeant Harold C.—Ellery J. Van Ness, brother, South Norwalk.

Maine

Penton, Private Thomas J.—Mrs. Thomas J. Penton, wife, Augusta.

Massachusetts

Merrill, Capt. William P.—Mrs. Mildred J. Merrill, mother, Malden.

Perkins, Private First Class Vernon C.—Mrs. Mabel Perkins, mother, South Boston.

New Hampshire

Lessard, Private Conrad J.—Mrs. Florence Lessard, mother, Nashua.

Rhode Island

Weglel, Private Edward J. Mrs. Sophie Weglel, mother, Valley Falls.

North American Area

Connecticut

Tonoli, Private Ernest P.—Mrs. Louise Tonoli, mother, Stafford Springs.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Boguckl, Staff Sergeant Francis E.—Charles J. Boguckl, brother, Fairfield.

Brigham, Technical Sergeant Francis M.—George W. Brigham, father, Rockville.

Duigan, Sergeant George E.—Thomas P. Duigan, father, Waterbury.

Massachusetts

Martin, Sergeant Richard A.—Leslie R. Bartlett, uncle, Wellesley Hills.

Guadalcanal Invader in Water Dodged Ship 'Running Wild'

Swimming in shark-infested waters with bullets dropping all around him, while the fiercely burning ship from which he leaped raced crazily with throttle jammed and a free helm, Vernon A. Suydam of Bayville, Long Island, N. Y., one of the United States Coast Guard invaders at Guadalcanal, reached shore after 23 hours in the water.

This, however, is only a part of the Solomon Islands adventures of the unassuming Chief Boatswain's Mate, whose decorations disclose that he saw service before Pearl Harbor outside continental limits, Navy expedition to Midway, European-North Africa, Greenland and Iceland, American theater of war, Asiatic theater of war, three stars for three major battles, Coast Guard good conduct, and amphibious force, which means Coast Guard Invader.

Temporarily assigned to the Boston headquarters of the Coast Guard, Chief Suydam disclosed in an interview that he had been in the Coast Guard for six years, that his Dad, Earl W. Suydam, is a Chief Warrant Officer of 35 years' service in the Coast Guard, and that his brother, Elmer J. Suydam, is a Lieutenant Commander and Coast Guard aviator.

The Chief recited his experiences calmly. He was attached to the Little, transport-destroyer, since sunk, and saw plenty of action, with narrow escapes from all sorts of situations.

"Off Guadalcanal one day we were attacked by enemy bombers. Near by was the Calhoun. There were three direct hits on the Calhoun and a perfect ring of bombs around us, but we were not hit," he said. "We picked up the survivors of the Calhoun.

Japanese Gunned Survivors

"Five days later we were in company with the Gregory, and at 1 a. m. we were attacked by a Japanese task force far superior to what the destroyers of the first World War could cope with. The Japanese opened fire from their ships at close range. The first salvo hit the Little in the stern, setting a fire. The next few salvos caught the bridge and shattered the engine room.

"We had been ordered to abandon ship, and leaped overboard. The unguided, burning ship nearly ran groups of us down. I grouped with six others and we started swimming away from the ship, when a Japanese cruiser reversed her course, coming head on toward us as if to run us down. Passing within 50 yards, she played searchlights on us and opened fire with machine guns. We had only lifejackets for support. After passing by, I noticed that four of my group had been killed.

"We were about halfway between Guadalcanal and Talagi, some 18 miles off shore." The Coast Guardsman said he towed a wounded Navy Ensign for five hours before realizing he had passed on.

17-Mile Walk Among Enemies

"Finally about a mile from the beach of Guadalcanal I lost consciousness. This was about 5 p. m., after swimming all day in the burning sun. Reviving after some four or five hours, I found I had drifted back about eight miles.

"About 11 p. m. that night I finally reached the beach on the northwest tip of the island. Knowing that area was in enemy hands, I still was too tired to care, crawled on the beach, and lay there until sunrise. . . . I started down the beach, but the coral was cutting my feet and the sun burning me up, so I started into the jungles. I walked for 17 miles through enemy territory, but without seeing one Jap. I was finally challenged by a sentry of the Marines."

Asked about how he got through the jungles, he modestly turned the question aside with the remark, "Sometimes the going was good and sometimes it was tough."

He estimated that he swam about 30 miles, with regaining lost ground and with intentionally going the long way to shore in order to get the assistance of wind and tide.

Official United States Coast Guard

Vernon A. Suydam

A career man in the Coast Guard, with six years of service, Chief Boatswain's Mate Suydam shows the new insigne of the Invaders. It is now worn by all Coast Guard Invaders, and is a Sea Horse. It is the same as that worn by the Navy "Submariners," but is carried on the right arm rather than the left. Chief Suydam survived a 23-hour swim in South Pacific waters after his ship went down under enemy fire Sept. 5, 1942.

Harvard Alumni Elect Gifford as President

Walter Sherman Gifford, President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, was elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association to serve for one year from the day after Commencement, May 27, at a meetihg of the Association held at the Harvard Club of Boston over the week end. He succeeds Joseph Clark Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan.

Residing in New York City, Mr. Gifford has been President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company since 1925. He is the National General Chairman of the American Red Cross 1943 War Fund and has held directorships with the First National Bank of New York and the United States Steel Corporation.

N. E. Farmers Rise to Call For Increased Food Crops

New England farmers, on the threshold of the most important growing season in history, intend to meet the increased food production goals asked of them for 1943.

That is the word brought back today by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency committeemen who visited farmers in New England during February and March to talk with them about production plans, and about the problems that stand in the way of increasing production. Similar visits were made by committeemen throughout the country.

Farmers know that success of the plans they make early in the year depends on many factors during the growing season. This year the shortage of labor and equipment are two of the biggest obstacles in the path of greater production. Good weather was largely responsible for the record-breaking harvests of 1941 and 1942. By the law of averages, the 1943 growing season may not be as kind.

Good weather, with rain during the summer to keep the pastures growing, has helped to maintain milk production at a high level in New England for two or three years. This year it will have a decided influence, perhaps the deciding influence, on the ability of dairy farmers to meet milk production goals.

Drain of experienced labor to war industries and to the armed forces has been most severe from dairy farms. In recent weeks, the availability of protein feeds has raised many a perplexing question with both the dairy farmer and his feed dealer. They are wondering about the supply when barn feeding again is necessary.

Farmers Determined

These things were in the minds of New England's milk producers when they talked with their AAA committeemen. They made no promises impossible to keep. But they are determined to maintain production at last year's high level and to increase it whenever possible.

For several months there have been disturbing reports of sales of dairy cows, and auctions of the entire herds in many cases. The farm visits show, however, an increase in the number of dairy cows on producing farms in some of the States. They suggest that the good cows have gone into the barns of farmers who will continue to milk them.

Poultrymen also named the feed situation as an important factor in their prospects of meeting the poultry goals. Nevertheless, they plan to grow more birds this year. Reports from the six States are so assuring it now seems certain New England will meet its poultry and egg goals.

New England farmers are showing a lively interest in doing their share of growing the greatly enlarged potato acreage asked of Northeastern farmers in 1943. Growers are most concerned about the supply of labor, fertilizer, and the specialized equipment needed for commercial production. In the great potato areas of Maine these questions are, naturally, of considerable importance. Returns from the farm canvass indicate that New England farmers intend to increase their potato acreage by amounts ranging from 15 to nearly 50 per cent in the several States.

Picture Brighter

Today, New England farmers find the labor picture a little brighter than it was several weeks ago, although it is still a serious factor. Selective Service is now deferring essential farm workers. Industry has been asked to look no longer to the farms for help. The Federal Department of Agriculture has established a labor administration to cope with the problem on a national scale.

Plans are likewise under way in the States to help farmers secure the labor market they so badly need. Some States have established short courses at their State College to train city and town people for farm work. And they are looking to their boys and girls to lend a hand during the growing and harvesting seasons.

The Farm Security Administration of the Federal Department of Agriculture is lending its aid by bringing in farm workers from surplus labor areas in other States. Small groups from some of the Southern States have already arrived in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. After a short, intensive training period at the State College farm, these workers go out to the farmers who have applied for their help.

As one answer to the shortage of farm equipment, it is probable that the old fashioned practice of sharing equipment with the neighbors will again be in vogue this year. There will be a co-operative pooling of equipment, and in many places more farm equipment work will be done by the custom method.

The farm visits by the AAA committee men uncovered a surprising amount of used equipment that can be placed back into production. Massachusetts counties have prepared a list of such equipment for sale. In Vermont, county AAA offices will act as clearing houses to make idle equipment available to the farmers who need it. New Hampshire has already placed a substantial amount of used equipment on farms where it can once more be profitably employed.

Out of the farm visits by the AAA committeemen comes one unmistakable conclusion—the New England farmer is determined to produce all he can with the means that are available. He is using all his resources and ingenuity to meet the responsibility that a second world war has placed upon him.

Symphony Hall 'Sing' Popular

Singly, in pairs and in groups of five or six people assembled for the big Community Sing at Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon. They came early for the concert by the Coast Guard Band under Chief J. A. Jacobson, before the sing started; they made the air ring with old familiar tunes led by Robert Lawrence Weer [Bob Lawrence] of World War I fame, and they left reluctantly at the close, asking why there wasn't a sing every week, and when the next would be.

The singing opened with "America" as the colors were brought to the stage, then the audience remained standing, gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and sang the "Doxology." In contrast to the dignity of this opening was the "Howdy" song which came next. "Howdy do, Hen," sang the women. "Howdy do, Jen," answered the men, and at the end everybody laughed and shook hands with his neighbor. This set the friendly, jolly tone of the occasion which made it a real community gathering.

There were musical features on the program, solos by members of the Coast Guard, including a piper whom one expected to see in kilts rather than Coast Guard blue, and some by the audience. Mr. Weer called the children to the stage for an impromptu number and, early in the sing Girls Scouts came down the airsle bearing American flags, and flags of Allies of the United States.

Honor guests were Admiral R. A. Theobald, two United States Coast Guard heroes, Lloyd M. Morris and Vernon A. Sydam, Chief Boatswain's Mates, who told of their respective experiences at North Africa and Guadalcanal, and members of the Women's War Savings Committee, headed by Mrs. William Brace Pratt, who were sponsors of the sing. Siebolt Frieswyck served as pianist, and George Faulkner was organist for the occasion.

Premium Pay Off Today

Patriots' Day is not one of the six holidays requiring the payment of premium wages for work designated by President Roosevelt in Executive Order 9240, according to Vernon C. Stoneman of Boston, Regional Attorney for the United States Department of Labor.

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Newtonville Woman Heads Gardeners; Waban and Watertown Clubs Elect

Among the clubs which have elected their 1943-44 officers during the past week is the New England Farm and Garden Association, which held its annual luncheon at the University Club on Thursday. Mrs. Hubert L. Carter of Newtonville was re-elected President. Her co-officers are: Mrs. Frank A. Day, Jr., of Boston and Miss Fannie Brown of Orwell, Vt., Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Paul Burrage of Weston, Secretary. New members of the Executive Committee are: Mrs. Hamilton P. Edwards, Mrs. Harry J. Klotz, and Mrs. John A. Moir, all of Chestnut Hill, and Mrs. Chester N. Greenough of Belmont.

The newly elected officers of the Newton Center Woman's Club are: President, Mrs. Victor H. Vaughan; First Vice-President, Mrs. John W. Gahan; Second Vice-President, Mrs. G. Summer Ulmer; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Robert Cochrane; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Chester P. Baker; Treasurer, Mrs. Burton L. Chadwick; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. Harold G. Tingley; Mrs. Kelsey C. Attieks, Auditor.

The Waban Woman's Club, at its annual luncheon, re-elected the following: Mrs. George M. Belcher, President; Mrs. Lyman P. Gutterson, First Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph F. Mullineaux, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Fred G. Stritzinger 3d, Recording Secretary; Mrs. William H. Banks, Jr., Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John M. Powell, Treasurer, and Mrs. Rawson R. Cowen, Assistant Treasurer.

Mrs. Whitfield W. Johnson was re-elected President of the Watertown Woman's Club, and the following were chosen to serve with her: Mrs. Frank K. Singiser, First Vice-President; Mrs. Wilfred Walsh, Second Vice-President; Mrs. John P. Barres, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Philip A. Munroe, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Earl C. Nelson, Federation Secretary; Mrs. Pliny W. Berks, Treasurer, and Mrs. Carol H. Vincent Auditor.

At its meeting on Friday, the Woburn Woman's Club elected Mrs. George C. Dunnells, President; Mrs. S. Robert Cummings, First Vice-President; Mrs. S. Alton Ward, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Kenneth B. Williams, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John H. Parsons, Corresponding Secretary; and Mrs. Kendall L. Johnson, Treasurer.

War Casualties

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The names of one Vermonter, killed, and two Massachusetts men, missing in action, were included today in War Department lists of 68 soldiers who were killed and 74 who were missing in the various war zones.

The New Englanders are:

Staff Sergeant Ernest G. Maynard, son of Mrs. Fred I Maynard, Cabot, Vermont, "killed in action in the European area."

Second Lieut. Charles F. Wonson, wife, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Wonson, Gloucester, Mass., "missing in action in the European area."

Staff Serg. William A. Holbrook, son of Mrs. Mae Holbrook, Lynn, "missing in action in the North African area."

Fresh Mackerel Ride Into Boston

Fresh mackerel are here!

First of this toothsome delicacy of the seafood family to reach Boston this season came to the Boston Fish Pier today from Cape May, N. J., "over the road." The shipment amounted to 40 barrels of 200 pounds each, and was landed at Cape May by the Gloucester seiner Desire, skipered by John Sinagra, who reported the catch was made about 80 miles off Cape May.

Young Gardeners Shown How Plow Works

Turning of Sod for Victory Plots in Boston Parks

Plowing of Victory Gardens in Boston's public parks has been launched with the turning over of 20 acres in the Franklin Park Playstead. Joseph Manning is shown here explaining the mysteries of plowing to a group of potential gardeners.

Eastern Star Meeting Called

Mrs. Ella M. Fraser of Chelmsford, Worthy Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, Order of the Eastern Star has sounded the keynote "Carry On—Watch, Work, Pray" simultaneously with the call for the sixty-seventh annual session of that organization, to be held in Boston, May 12 and 13.

Sessions will be held in Tremont Temple and attended by represenatives from individual Chapters of the Order throughout the State. Mrs. Fraser and the Worthy Grand Patron, Harry G. Scampton of Waltham, will preside for the business sessions, election of officers and welcome to distinguished guests and visitors.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin and Albert A. Schaefer, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, are to bring greetings to the Order. Mrs. Lulu H. Gobrecht, Supreme Inspector of the Order of the Rainbow for Girls in Massachusetts, is to be welcomed. Music is to be provided by Mary E. Nevery, soprano, and Franklin Field, baritone.

Installation of new officers and the presentation of Jewels to the retiring Worthy Grand Matron and Worthy Grand Patron, will feature the closing session Thursday evening, May 13, a colorful ceremony in which a profusion of flowers banks the huge "Chapter Room."

Cambridge Man Gets Post

Morris Kaplan of Cambridge, Chairman of the New England Auto Wreckers Conference, has been appointed a member of the War Production Board's Advisory Committee for the scrap processors' industry, it was announced today.

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Allies Down Axis Transport Planes Off Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

stroyed, 30 other planes were reported damaged.

The dispatch from Cairo, which said the transports were laden with enemy personnel and that they were flying toward Sicily, did not bring out whether the passengers were troops, which Axis broadcasts have said repeatedly would not be evacuated, or non-combatants.

A Cairo communiqué said nine American planes were lost, but one of the pilots was known to be safe.

In other exploits, in which the bag of enemy aircraft was boosted to 85, Sardinian, Sicilian, and Tunisian targets were attacked heavily.

Flying Fortresses left large fires burning in the freight yards and on an airfield at the Sicilian port of Palermo and a communiqué said that "bombs were seen to burst among enemy fighters that had just landed from an attack on the preceding formation of Fortresses."

United States and South African pilots of the Western Desert Air Force hunted across the Sicilian Straits until late in the afternoon to score the spectacular blow against General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's aerial shipping facilities.

The huge formation of Junkers, with strong fighter protection, was sighted flying toward Sicily almost at sea level.

Warhawk squadrons dived as a single unit at the lumbering transports while Spitfires engaged the covering Messerschmitts.

Transports Crash Wreathed in Flames

Many transports fell into the sea wreathed in flames. Others deliberately crash-landed on Cap Bon, which juts into the Mediterranean 50 miles northeast of Tunis.

"It was a massacre and Axis fighters could do little to prevent it," an official statement said. "It was only when their ammunition was exhausted and their fuel running low that the Warhawks gave up the chase. By that time 58 JU-52s, 14 ME-109s and two ME-110s had been destroyed. Our losses were seven aircraft."

The conflict between Cairo and Allied Headquarters bulletins as to whether nine or seven attacking planes were lost perhaps was due to a lag in communications or notification at Allied headquarters of the safe landing of two of the aircraft which were listed in Cairo as still missing.

The greatest previous victory in the African campaign was scored by Americans recently when 63 enemy aircraft were destroyed.

The April 18 total bag of Axis aircraft reached 85—and one more was belatedly reported destroyed by Coastal Air Force planes on April 17 during an attack on motor transport and an airfield in Sardinia—while, from all these operations, 11 Allied Aircraft were missing.

Five of the Axis victims were bombers shot down during the second successive night raid on Algiers on April 18, an attack in which 18 civilians were reported killed and seven wounded. The communiqué said only a very small number of the raiders (which a German communiqué said were German) penetrated the defenses.

Axis surface craft also suffered again, the tally for April 18 being: a merchant ship left sinking and another aflame after B-25 Mitchells attacked Porto Torres, Sardinia; a supply ship left down by the stern and listing after Malta-based aircraft found it in the Central Mediterranean; an enemy ship battered by cannon fire of Malta aerial patrols.

On the land front, French forces captured the Rag el Hedij mountain position 40 miles due west of Enfidaville in a local operation which was the only offensive thrust announced. The French took 64 Italian prisoners.

Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's First Army in the West and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army on the South, however, continued to make forays with strong patrols into Marshal Rommel's mountainous defense line.

But the Allies and the Axis were concentrating on preparations for the big and perhaps decisive battle yet to come.

Axis Forces Set For Major Attack

An Italian military commentator said in a Rome radiocast recorded by the Associated Press that a major Allied attack in Tunisia was "expected in a very short time."

In London, the Daily Mail said editorially that critics of the American Army in Tunisia had been "the unwitting victims of Axis propaganda," and that statement by Allied generals had showed the United States troops "completed their job to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"In this Country," said the Daily Mail, "there has been very little criticism, but it is curious that from many sources in America there has been a good deal of it, which is now shown to have been both ungenerous and unjust."

The newspaper attributed the criticism to a new German propaganda technique whereby "the hitherto much-despised British Army is suddenly held up by the Germans and Italians as a reasonably capable fighting force, and the Americans referred to patronizingly" in order to foster the impression the British were doing all the fighting.

By a Staff Artist

Strategic Pattern in Tunisia?

The Allied armies, as the above map illustrates, are poised outside the Axis defense arc in northern Tunisia at three main points. A quick breakthrough at any one of the three spots would give the Allies a relatively clear road to Tunis and would result in the splitting in two of the Axis armies as well as the outflanking of Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps, now believed concentrated mainly near Enfidaville. Shaded arrows represent the courses the Allied thrusts would take after breakthroughs had been effected.

Allied Pilots Hit At Italy and France

London sources described the raid by British home-based bombers on the Italian naval base of Spezia as heavy and concentrated.

It also was said that while it was in progress aircraft of the Fighter Command struck at enemy destroyers at Lorient, German naval and submarine base on the French coast.

One bomber failed to return from the atack on Spezia. The Italian post was attacked for the first time at the beginning of the present long-sustained aerial offensive against continental targets April 13.

Freight trains and locomotives in Northern France also were attacked during the night and one fighter plane was reported missing.

Observers said the success of the attack and the weakness of Italian defenses was shown in the contrast between one bomber lost on April 18 and 55 missing from the two-ply blow against the Skoda works at Pilsen and at Mannheim in Germany on April 16.

Attacking Spezia were Lancasters, Halifaxes and Stirlings which flew at least 1,350 miles on the round trip.

Since Naples is within easy range of Allied bombers based in the Middle East, it was considered probable that the bulk of Mussolini's Navy might be lying in the Spezia roadsteads against possible need in the final battle in Tunisia, or in the evacuation of the remnants of the Axis Army. The fleet has long refused to risk combat with the British Navy.

Three Major Raids In Three Nights

The gauge of the rising Allied air offensive is exhibited in the fact that the RAF was able to press home three massive attacks in the space of three nights on Spezia, Pilsen, and Mannheim. Last year, any of the three missions would have been considered unusual.

While the Russians were hitting Northeastern Germany, United States fighter bombers and heavies were out April 16 and 17. Thus the Germans and Italians were threatened day and night from all sides.

U. S. Pilots Meet Stepped-Up Defense

Meanwhile, it was announced in London that United States bomber pilots, attacking Bremen in force April 17, encountered the most severe antiaircraft defense found over Europe and met a large fighter force.

The loss of 16 bombers was credited to this stern defense over the German industrial center and to the fact that the force of United States planes was one of the biggest sent against European targets.

The losses in Fortress-Liberator raids heretofore have been small, as the United States Air Force admittedly has been on an experimental and token basis. A month ago, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker heralded its expansion into a full-scale campaign. This now is in progress.

German defenders of Bremen sent up a big force of fighters—probably 150 or more planes, returning pilots reported.

The fighter and flak defenses were co-ordinated exceptionally well, due partly to facilities, partly to experience, and partly to chance, it was stated. German fighters waited for bomber formations to plow through the flak curtain, become disorganized and be more vulnerable to fighter attack. It has been demonstrated that fighters cannot cope with tight formations, with their tremendous blanket of fire power, but are effective against individual bombers knocked out of formation.

In addition, the German concentration of antiaircraft guns and fighters around the Focke-Wulf assembly plant at Bremen probably was unique. In other plants, the Germans feel they can risk their war facilities. But in planning defense, they are depending on the Focke-Wulf plane as their prime fighter, and the Bremen plant is the key to Focke-Wulf production. So they had put a lot of eggs in that basket.

The loss of 55 planes in the dual RAF raid April 16 against Pilsen and Mannheim was not above the dangerous level of 10 per cent because more than 600 planes participated. The loss ratio probably was above the average of the winter months, due partly to the length of the trip, partly to the bright moonlight which made bombing more effective but also helped night fighters.

In the Air:

Japanese Downed In Pacific Fights

Six Japanese planes were destroyed, two enemy surface ships were damaged, and Nipponese positions in the Aleutians were raided 19 times in two days in American aerial activity reported by the Navy.

A communiqué said two Japanese bombers and three Zero fighter planes were shot down by American Lightning fighters in the Solomons area. Later, the same group of Lightnings met and desroyed another Japanese bomber.

The action occurred April 18. The fight came after a light raid by Japanese planes on Henderson Field on Guadalcanal during which "light" personnel casualties and "minor" matériel damages were inflicted.

A Japanese Government spokesman was quoted by the Berlin Radio as saying military quarters "knew well where the American aircraft which bombed Tokyo a year ago came from."

The radiocast, recorded by the Associated Press, added:

"Announcements made by the United States in this matter, therefore, could not come as a surprise to the Japanese."

The Japanese asserted on Jan. 13 that the aircraft carrier Hornet was the "Shangri-La" base used by Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle and his 79 fliers who attacked Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya on April 18, 1942.

The War Department has refused to announce the base which President Roosevelt called Shangri-La, a fictitious Himalaya Mountain fastness. Nor has the War Department commented on any published reports purporting to identify the base.

Russia:

Nazi Lines Stiffen In Kuban Region

The Germans are stiffening their ground forces in the Kuban region of the Caucasus with large air units in an effort to hold the positions against a Red Army drive to push them into the Black Sea, a dispatch to Pravda said after the Russians had thrown back repeated German counterattacks.

Twenty-five enemy planes were shot down and eight more were damaged April 18 alone in air battles in this sector as Soviet pilots thwarted enemy attempts to raid the Red Army positions, Pravda said.

Enemy ground troops, concentrating their forces, launched a combined attack on Soviet positions. Two German infantry regiments, supported by tank and air units, hammered without success at Soviet front lines, it was reported.

The mid-day communiqué said the Germans launched fresh forces in an attack during the night and succeeded in breaking into Soviet trenches, but were repulsed after a fierce engagement in which they suffered heavy losses.

Rumanian troops also were employed in the Kuban fighting and numerous hand-to-hand fights developed, but they ended invariably in favor of the Red Army, Pravda said. On several sectors, it was said, Russians followed up frustrated German counterattacks and succeeded in gaining improved positions.

The communiqué said there were no important changes on the front.

U-Boats:

Sowing of Mines Off U. S. Forecast

Naval experts in Washington predicted that German submarines might resort to extensive use of mines in American coastal waters this spring or summer as patr of their offensive against United Nations shipping.

This would mean, for the present war, a new development of U-boat tactics on this side of the Atlantic. The undersea raiders employed mines off the United States last summer, but only to a limited extent.

What makes their use much more likely this year, authorities said, is the increased effectiveness of United States offshore antisubmarine weapons. Planes, blimps, and small boats in numbers many times those available a year ago now patrol coastal sea lanes and give hour-by-hour protection to plodding convoys.

In London, the British Admiralty said in a statement that British submarines have destroyed 21 enemy ships in the Mediterranean, exclusively of a number of small enemy craft, from the time of the preparations of the Mareth Line offensive.

Five were large supply vessels and three were tankers.

New Industries Started in Eire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Several new industries have been started in Eire in 1942 and a few old ones revived, as a result of limitations on imports of commodities, the United States Department of Commerce recently reported. Production of gylcerin was started and production of zinc oxide also was undertaken.

Robert Is Believed Facing Inevitable in Martinique

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy High Commissioner of the French Antilles, Martinique and Guadeloupe, has made a surprising comeback to the news.

In response to questions of an Associated Press correspondent, the Admiral declared that several conditions had to be fulfilled before the French Antilles could join other parts of the French Empire which are already fighting against the Axis. Prerequisites to his decision, the Admiral stated, are the forming of a French unity under a single authority vested with sovereign rights and the safeguarding of the interests of the French Antilles.

The Admiral emphasized on the fact that his act "would not mean the necessity of rebellion against the French Government."

The meaning of this last statement is not quite clear. Will Robert continue to pledge allegiance to Marshal Philippe Pétain's government or does he consider that formation of a supreme authority of all anti-Axis Frenchmen would release him from this obligation?

In Washington, Admiral Robert's declarations have been rightly considered as indication that the French Governor was on the verge of giving up his intransigent stand against all participation in the war on the Allied side.

Discontent Increases

Since in November, 1942, the United States decided to sever economic relations with the French islands, the food situation on Martinique and Guadeloupe had become increasingly critical. The population of the islands, their vast majority of them colored, bitterly resented Admiral Robert's foreign policy which had brought them to the edge of starvation, as well as his internal rule of terror.

Recent reports from neighboring Allied possessions revealed that discontent was widespread among the majority of the population and that they might revolt at any moment against Admiral Robert and the navy clique who ruled the islands.

So bad are the conditions, these reports continued, that numbers of military men and civilians are fleeing the islands. One of the recent fugitives had been Commandant Jean Victor Sarrat, commanding officer of the French Army in Martinique, who joined the Fighting French.

When recently the French colony of Guiana, which Vichy had put under Admiral Robert's domination, broke away and joined the Allied cause, the French High Commissioner's grip on the islands was seriously threatened.

Playing a Waiting Game

Yet, Admiral Robert is a proud and stubborn man and he is not likely to consider himself beaten. He knows that he is not in the position to play up indefinitely and his latest move can be considered as a kind of "delaying action" to secure favorable condition for his joining with the bulk of the French Empire.

It must, however, be conceded that he has taken his stand very cleverly and that his sally against Anglo-Saxon treatment of their French allies is approved by numerous Frenchmen who are already fighting for the liberation of their country.

It is significant that a spokesman of the Fighting French who are certainly not suspected of friendly feelings toward Admiral Robert declared that "the Admiral's statement contained the whole French problem in a nutshell."

Latest negotiations between General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle revealed that conceptions of both French leaders on the formation of a supreme French authority differed widely. While General Giraud wanted to keep his present "war-council" composed of high French colonial officials—Gen. Marcel Peyrouton, Governor of Algeria, Gen. Auguste Noguès, General Resident of Morocco and Gen. Pierre Boisson, Governor of French West Africa—and enlarge it by the governors of the Fighting French colonies, General de Gaulle and his National Committee want to include French political leaders and especially representatives of the French underground movement in a future supreme council of all Frenchmen fighting against the Axis.

Where Differences Lie

There can, moreover, be no doubt that the former Vichy officials in General Giraud's camp and the Fighting French chiefs are extremely scant of mutual sympathy.

However, when General de Gaulle's visit to North Africa was delayed on Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's request and when part of the American press began to throw abuse on the Fighting French leader, American intervention in French affairs was resented by numerous Frenchmen even by many of those who previously had been critical of General de Gaulle.

When Admiral Robert declares that "the manner in which the French who believed that the moment had come to join the United Nations have been treated by the Allies only confirms me each day in my prudence" and when he emphasizes the necessity of "safeguarding the interests of the French Antilles," he expresses doubts which the latest events have thrown into the hearts of many French.

Opens Way to Suspicions

To state the case bluntly: These Frenchmen believe that the United States and Great Britain for egoistic motives are opposed to the realization of French unity, that they are anxious to exclude France as an independent partner from participation in postwar reconstruction and even that the Allies want to dispose of the French Empire after the war.

These fears are certainly not justified. The United States as well as Great Britain have bound themselves by the acceptance of the Atlantic Charter and have renounced any territorial aggrandizement.

The fact, however, that Admiral Robert whose anti-Anglo-Saxon feeling is not secret, can present himself as defender of the integrity of the French Empire and that his declaration expresses the feeling of many Frenchmen proves that avoidance of hurting French susceptibilities is perhaps as important as ultimate good intentions toward France on the part of the Allies.

Any psychological mistakes of the Allies in their dealing with the French will be shrewdly exploited by Axis propaganda and will throw doubt and suspicion into the hearts of the French at home and abroad.

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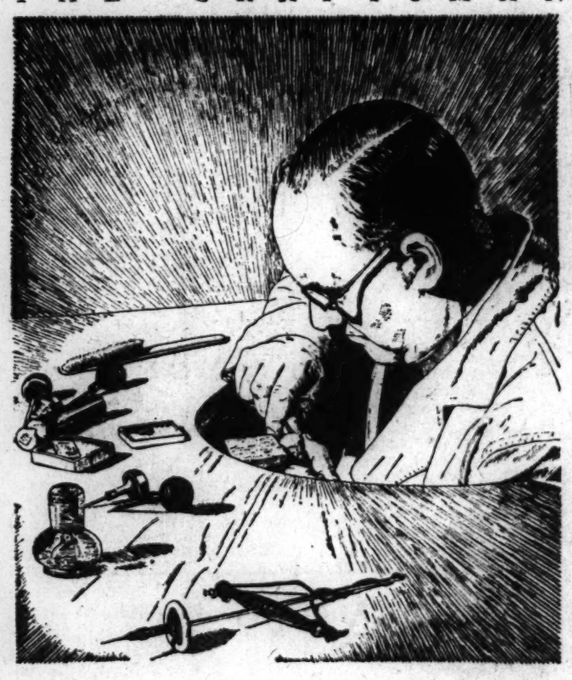

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THE STORE FOR MEN—SECOND FLOOR

British See Winning War Best Way to Aid Refugees

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—Curiosity, rather than expectation, is the predominant feeling which pervades the British public on the subject of the Anglo-American Conference on Refugees in Bermuda.

While the geographical remoteness of the locality chosen is partly responsible for this attitude, the principal reason is that no one really knows either what aspect of this tragedy is to be discussed or what practical proposals can be made to solve such an astronomical problem.

It is not realized generally, for instance, that no fewer than 20,000,000 persons in Europe, apart from members of the armed forces of the belligerents, have been uprooted from their homes during the present war.

100,000,000 total

If China and the Soviet Union are included, the number probably would be in the neighborhood of 100,000,000. Except a few hundred thousand, all these millions are still in Europe and Asia, though far from their own homes, if indeed these still exist.

Thus the first question which will confront the Bermuda delegates is: What is a refugee?

If the word is defined in its widest sense, it is obvious that the only possible solution is to win the war so the displaced persons can go home safely—provided the necessary provision will have been made for their sustenance when they get there.

As far as immediate palliatives are concerned, those here who have studied the question are regretfully convinced there is comparatively little that can be done.

Plight of Jews

To take the case of the Jews, whose plight has aroused greatest sympathy: At the very lowest computation, there still must be 5,000,000 left alive in various European countries, chiefly the East. Supposing the Axis were to allow them to be transported to the Coast, how would the United Nations find ships to take them away? Where would they take them? How would they feed them?

In practice, therefore, the immediate problem confronting the Bermuda conference is restricted to helping those refugees who either are already in neutral countries or who reach neutral territory before the war ends.

As far as the latter category is concerned, the delegates will have to be careful not to encourage false hopes, and in particular must guard against causing the present trickle from becoming a stream, because if it did, there would not be ships in which to remove the refugees from the ports nor any country with a sufficient surplus of food in which they might assemble while awaiting transportation.

Shipping Problem

Three neutral countries adjacent to Axis territory—Sweden, Spain and Turkey—are all strictly rationed today. They could agree to accept even temporary responsibility for the influx only on the definite understanding that the United Nations would spare the shipping both to send whatever extra food was required and to remove the migrants as soon as possible.

In other geographically suitable reception areas—Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Egypt—there are political obstacles as well as food ones. Britain, which already has more than 250,000 refugees—probably more than any other country of refuge—certainly could not take more without importing more food, thus hampering the development of plans for the invasion of Europe and for winning the war.

Thus the stark reality of the situation is that the best way to help the refugees is to make their old homes safe for them to return to by winning the war as speedily as possible.

Evacuation of Children

The only temporary palliative which seems to offer reasonable prospect of being practicable is to try to evacuate batches of children, but even this could be done only on a modest scale without causing harm to the war effort.

Among Europe's 20,000,000 dispatriates for whom relief unhappily must wait till hostilities cease, there are likely to be some who will not want to go home. Among these it is expected that Jews will premodinate. As far as is known here, however, the Bermuda delegates have no mandate to take up the thorny question of a new home for the Jews.

But as questions bound to be uppermost in many persons' thoughts during the Conference, it should be mentioned that the whole Arab world is vehemently opposed to the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine.

Arab Claim

The Arabs claim their ancestors already were living in Palestine before the Jews arrived—Palestine is the same root as Philistine—and they hold that if the fact that the Jews did rule Palestine for a brief period 2,000 or 3,000 years ago constitutes a valid title to rule there today, the British, most European nations, and all the states of North and South America would have to relinquish possession of their present homelands.

Dispatriates, in general, fall chiefly into the following categories: (1) Those who, like the Chinese, left their homes voluntarily and scorched the earth they left behind them with the deliberate intention of foiling the invader; (2) deportees who either have been removed forcibly for political or racial reasons or who, like the Slovenes, Poles, and others, have been turned out in order to make room for (3) new Axis settlers from Germany or some area like the Baltic outside Germany which, nevertheless, was inhabited by Germans; (4) prisoners of war, among whom those in the hands of the Axis at present outnumber those in the hands of the United Nations, though the balance steadily is being redressed; (5) civilian workers in occupied countries carried away from their homes under the total mobilization edicts of the Axis.

Bombing Fugitives

Finally, there are war fugitives who have lost their homes through acts of war, including bombing. The majority of this class—but by no means all—still are in their own countries.

According to the latest available figures, there are about 7,000,000 dispatriates in Germany, 1,500,000 in Poland, 1,000,000 in Russia—chiefly Polish citizens—600,000 in France—including 400,000 German immigrants into Alsace-Lorraine, 90,000 Italian immigrants into Southern France, and a considerable number of war fugitives.

Though a majority of the dispatriates actually are not refugees at the moment, vast numbers will become so when the war reaches its final stages. Their position then in many cases will be quite as unenviable as that of other refugees uprooted by the blasts of this war which the Nazis, Fascists and Nipponese unleased on the world.

German Food Supply Found Better Than in World War I

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Germany's food supply situation is "far better" than it was in World War I, the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has disclosed, but millions of Europeans are subsisting on starvation diets.

The OFAR report, pieced together from various bits of information received through diplomatic and other sources, said there have been reductions in supplies available for Germany and Italy, but that such reductions have not been great enough to become a decisive factor in the war.

Civilian per capita consumption of food in Continental Europe was said to have fallen to about 84 per cent of the prewar level. The report estimated, however, that 60 per cent of the civilian population is getting less than 75 per cent of its prewar consumption and that millions are subsisting on much less than the latter amount.

Nazi 'Incentives'

Efforts of the Nazis to wean Russian peasants in Occupied Ukraine and White Russia from the Soviet ideology were described by OFAR. Upon occupation, the Germans were said to have promised to do away with the Soviet collective farm system and establish individual ownership.

Relating how the Nazis stripped Russian agriculture, the report said Russian peasants plagued the Germans by their attitude of hostility or passivity and acts of sabotage:

"A popular saying among the Russian peasants is, 'Peasant work and German crop,' or, in other words, the peasants sow and the Germans reap."

Russian Soil 'Squeezed'

The report said the Nazi agrarian order could be best described as "essentially an attempt to squeeze out of the Russian soil and population all that they can possibly give Germany."

Soviet and neutral reports were said to indicate that large rural areas within the invaded zone have not been really effectively occupied by the Nazi and are often controlled by local Soviets, assisted by guerrillas.

Looking ahead to postwar requirements, the agency expressed doubt that surplus food producing areas would be able to restore European consumption to prewar levels in the immediate years following the conflict.

Labor Peer Urges Invasion at Once

LONDON, April 19 (AP)—Lord Strabolgi, Labor Peer, said today in a speech at Croydon that he believed a "good and lasting peace settlement in Europe" will not be possible "unless we invade the Continent now, before the people in occupied countries have been ruined economically and spiritually."

"It is the greatest mistake to believe that time automatically is on our side," he declared. "It would be a policy of excessive caution, even timidity, to wait until the last building or blockhouse in Bizerte has been occupied before launching an all-out British and American attack on Western Europe."

Bill Gives Service Bonuses If War Ends by April, 1944

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Members of the armed forces would receive a bonus of three years' pay if the Axis surrenders on or before April 16, 1944, under a bill introduced yesterday by Representative James H. Morrison (D) of Louisiana.

The measure further provides for bonuses of two years' pay for surrender between that date and April 16, 1945.

Americans in Algeria

Associated Press

Just One Sector of the Global War

Tanks of the United States forces roll down a road near Oran and pass some units going the other way, including a repair truck. Oran became Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's military headquarters soon after the occupation of Algeria.

Russians Crowd Moscow Churches

MOSCOW, April 19 (AP)—The 26 Greek Orthodox Churches of Moscow open for Palm Sunday were crowded to a degree which their members said was unknown since before the Revolution and throngs of the houses of worship.

Numerous Red Army men, sailors and airmen were in the crowds of churchgoers. They bore the traditional Verba—pussy willows—with which Russians celebrate even blocked traffic before some Verbnoye Voskresnieor, instead of the palms which are customary in the United States and others countries.

Allied Resolve Seen in Record Air Loss

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 19—As the week-end spell of brilliant early summer weather over the Continent of Europe has stepped up the Allied bombing offensive to a new high level with almost a nonstop stream of about 2,000 planes striking at the Continent in little more than 48 hours, attention here is focused also on Allied losses.

Public opinion is asking whether such casualties as the 75 heavy bombers lost by the British and American Bombing Commands since Friday can be sustained. Counting more than 500 skilled airmen failed to return over the week end, and cost of planes lost is estimated at between $12,000,000 and $14,000,000, to say nothing of the enormous number of man hours required to build those planes.

Experts here today, however, are virtually unanimous in endorsing the great air offensive. While losses in crews are felt grievously, the effect of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of bombs on enemy or enemy-occupied territory in a single week end is felt full justification of the cost. In fact, the latest Allied losses are taken here as a grim token of what the United Nations are prepared to risk not just once in a while, but regularly to achieve this aim of softening up the Continent for a great land offensive and generally blasting German war production.

Raid on Skoda Works

Russia, it is claimed here, would readily have sacrificed an army division or more to have blasted the great Skoda arms works in Czechoslovakia as the RAF did on the night of April 16-17. The RAF's loss of 37 bombers in that task has been balanced by the expected drop in Skoda arms production. If it is like Essen after the recent attack there, it will be largely out of action for months at least.

Similiarly, American Flying Fortresses destroyed or heavily damaged more than half the Focke-Wulf factory on the outskirts of Bremen April 16 in the biggest daylight raid yet on Germany, from which 16 Fortresses failed to return.

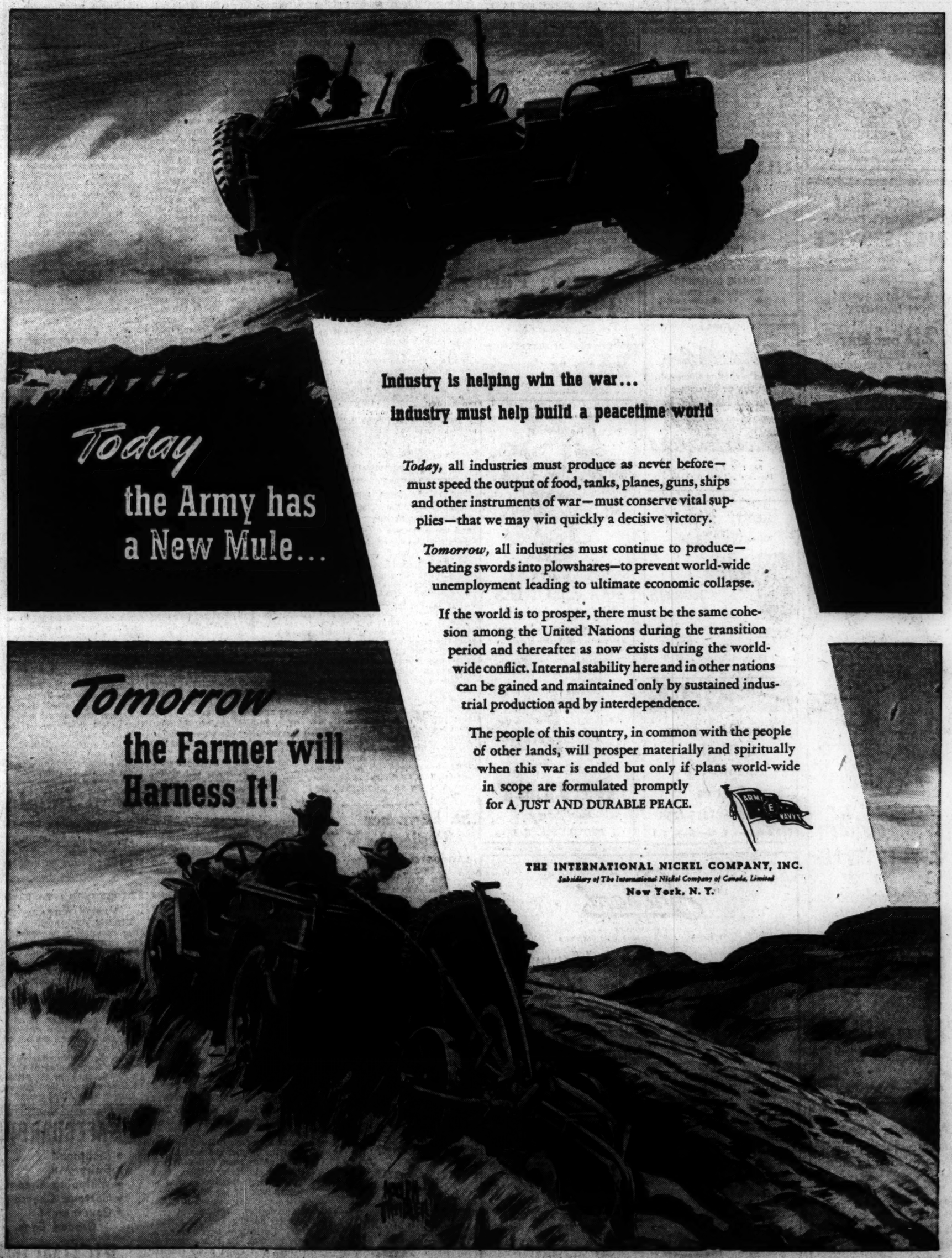
For the first time here today there is open discussion of American preparations to join the RAF in night bombing, while continuing day attacks as well. There are even hopes of the United States having as many heavy bombers based in Britain as the British have toward the end of the summer. Plans now are under way for training and equipping American crews in night raiding. Some of the Americans who have been fighting their way to and from Germany by day will be telling night crews coming along that night attacks on the Reich are a picnic compared with day raids.

No Picnic

But just how far from a picnic all this bombing is has been stressed in the latest phase of the offensive. The RAF suffered its heaviest single-night loss of the whole war in April 16's two-pronged onslaught on the Skoda arms works in Czechoslovakia and the German arms and rail center of Mannheim.

It was the RAF's most hazardous raid. Of more than 600 planes taking part in the night operations, the loss still was under 10 per cent. The average rate of losses in night raiding of past few months is said to be about 3 per cent. Such a low average rate enables bigger losses to be risked for much prized targets such as Skoda and Krupps.

Czech Government spokesmen yesterday were sending the RAF's regrets to Czech workers at Pilsen for having to do this bombing job against many ordinary folk with bitter anti-Nazi feelings. But it also was a message of renewed hope of liberation for the Czechs. Some Czechs were in the crews bombing Pilsen.


Today
the Army has
a New Mule...
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
Today, all industries must produce as never before—must speed the output of food, tanks, planes, guns, ships and other instruments of war—must conserve vital supplies—that we may win quickly a decisive victory.
Tomorrow, all industries must continue to produce—beating swords into plowshares—to prevent world-wide unemployment leading to ultimate economic collapse.
If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by interdependence.
The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if plans world-wide in scope are formulated promptly for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.
ARMY NAVY
Tomorrow
the Farmer will
Harness It!
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Ousting of Vidussoni Sign of Unrest

By Paul Cremona
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor now in London

LONDON, April 19—Continuing the purge of his closest advisers and collaborators, who were not prepared to follow blindly his own orders or have wavered under heavy blows inflicted upon Italy during the past six months, Premier Mussolini summarily dismissed on April 17 Aldo Vidussoni, Secretary of the Fascist Party.

Signor Vidussoni was the second most powerful man in Fascist Italy.

Last night another prominent Fascist, Carlo Tiengo, Minister for Corporations, resigned from the post which he held for barely two months.

Signor Vidussoni's dismissal is an event of great political significance. It shows not only that Italy's internal situation is rapidly deteriorating. It also shows that manifold problems now facing Italy are beyond the capacity of Fascist leaders chosen by Mussolini and of the entire Fascist organization.

As Secretary of the Fascist Party, Signor Vidussoni's principal tasks were: to stamp out "black markets," to carry out civil mobilization of Italy's men, women, and children, to organize air-raid precaution services throughout the country, and, finally, to purge the Fascist Party of all its undesirable elements.

In spite of the considerable energy displayed by Signor Vidussoni during his tenure of office, he failed completely in each of these tasks.

In appointing Signor Vidussoni leader of the Fascist Party 16 months ago, Mussolini hoped that he would rally to his side the youth of Italy and—here again Signor Vidussoni failed. At no time since Fascism came to power 21 years ago have the young men of Italy shown more sign of restlessness and a greater urgef frr restoration of their supressed liberties than in 1943.

Apart from the Germans Mussolini can rely only on Fascist toughs to rule the country today. It is from this category of Black Shirts that Mussolini has chosen the new secretary of the Fascist Party. His name is Carlo Scorza. An engineer by profession and follower of Mussolini since 1920, Signor Scorza is one of the most ruthless of the original cudgel and castor oil Fascist gang.

Plethora of Changes

Never before has Italy seen so many resignations, dismissals of transfers of men holding key positions in such a short time. Cabinet Ministers, generals, admirals ambassadors, prefects, high state officials—in Fascist Italy Party leaders rank as such—have been removed from high office and given minor jobs or placed on the retired list in quick succession.

In many cases new men selected by Mussolini to fill highly responsible posts were second-rate Party bosses without special qualifications, some of them with shady pasts but whom Mussolini knew would not oppose his policy of complete subservience to Germany.

In 10 weeks there have been one major and two minor reshuffles in Mussolini's War Cabinet involving no less than 11 Ministers.

Nothing perhaps reflects better the paralysis of the Fascist State, the inherent weakness of the regime, its utter inability to cope with the present emergency and the sense of hopelessness and despair at the immediate prospects facing Italy than this insoluble crisis.

Casablanca Aftermath

This last crisis began immediately after the "unconditional surrender" declaration issued at the conclusion of the Casablanca meeting between President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and may be considered a direct outcome.

By that time Mussolini was already convinced that Hitler could not win the war and the most he could hope for was a compromise peace. In order to save himself, Mussolini was contemplating a separate peace with the United Nations [with the possible exclusion of Russia] and in this endeavor he was supported by most if not all his political and military advisers.

The Casablanca declaration burst like a bombshell in the stately halls of the Palazzo Venezia, nipping in the bud the Machiavellian plans of the Duce.

Prior to the Casablance meeting there had been only a few changes in the personnel of the Fascist Administration. After the Casablance propouncement Mussolini decided to make a clear sweep of his Administration in order to eliminate entirely that pacifist spirit which he had perceived among too many of his associates.

Resumé of Changes

Nine Cabinet Ministers were dismissed en bloc. The Secrtary of the Fascist Party, who was also a Minister without portfolio, was thrown out of office. A newly appointed Cabinet Minister tendered his resignation. The Chief of the Italian General Staff was dismissed. A new Commander in Chief of the Italian Navy was appointed. The Chief of Police was replaced by one of the worst of Fascist thugs.

A large number of prefects—that is, representatives of the Central Government in the provinces—were replaced. The same fate fell to a still larger number of all-powerful Fascist Federal secretaries throughout Italy. New ambassadors were appointed to the Vatican, Madred, Ankara, and Helsingfors.

As regards its key men, the political face of Italy changed so rapidly in the last two and a half months that it is unrecognizable. Indeed it may be said that not one Fascist holding a key position at the end of January retains the same post in mid-April. There are two notable exceptions—the King, who does not appear to play any part whatsoever in the political life of the country, and Mussolini himself, who now wields more power than ever before.

The latter has surrounded himself with yes-men who pay him lip service and would stop at nothing to prolong even for a few more weeks Fascist and German rule over Italy.

Italy Refuses Entry From Swiss Border

Recorded by CBS

New York, April 19

It has been reported from Berne that "since Monday Italian border authorities have refused entry to all persons coming from Switzerland even if they are in possession of Italian entry permits," the London Radio said tonight in a German language broadcast recorded here.

"In Milan, citizens of neutral countries were asked to leave the country," the radiocast added.

Night Target

Associated Press

Skoda Works Blasted by British Bombers

The Skoda works at Pilsen, in German-occupied Czechoslovakia, blasted April 16 by British bombers in a 1,400-mile round-trip raid from England. The plant's 55,000 workers produce tanks, artillery, armored cars, engines, and shells for the Axis.

U. S.-British Hunt Begins For Havens for Refugees

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 19 (AP)—Representatives of the United States and Great Britain began a search today for a wide-scale program to rescue many more Europeans from Nazi persecution by finding them refugee havens.

The problem was acknowledged to be a big one by delegates to the two-nation conference that opened an informal exploration of the possibilities of such rescue work. The talks may last as long as two weeks.

Meeting with the delegates from each country were a number of Government experts from Washington and London who planned to lay before the conference all available information on the number who might desire asylum, along with shipping immigration-law and other problems involved.

Only two of the American delegates, Chairman Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, and Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, were present for the opening.

Good Men All

The American experts are George Backer, former publisher of the New York Post, long interested in the Jewish refugee problem; Robert Post, Assistant Chief of the U. S. State Department's Visa Division; Julian Foster, shipping specialist; George Warren of Herbert H. Lehman's Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Office, and Howard Bucknell, press officer.

Scene of the meeting was a 20-foot playroom in Horizons, a luxurious but small family hotel. On the walls hung not only a small map of the world but separate maps of the two continents—Africa and South America—which may figure largely in the discussions of possible havens for the refugees.

Out of the talks are expected to come possible recommendations for the Executive Committee for the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees formed at Evian, France, in 1938 on the initiative of President Roosevelt.

Although many groups in the United States have urged particular attention for the estimated 5,000,000 Jews still under the Nazi heel in Europe, a number of other large groups will be the subjects of study, including Poles, Greeks, and Spanish Republican refugees in French North Africa, and in France itself.

Possible Havens Considered

Possible havens under consideration included the neutral countries of Europe, Palestine and other countries or colonies under British control, and the United States and other American countries.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull has already warned, however, that "in affording asylum to refugees . . . (the United States) Government is, and must be, bound by legislation enacted by the Congress, determining the immigration policy of the United States."

Mr. Bloom pointed out most refugees were indigent, or nearly so, and so not eligible for permanent visas for entry into the United States. Legislative action to provide for their support would be necessary for a successful solution of the problem, Mr. Bloom said.

Only temporary refuge was envisaged as a result of the current talks, with the hope of finding places where the victims of Nazi persecution might have a home until the end of the war.

Military exigencies seemed to preclude for the moment any provision for feeding war victims unable to leave the Axis-occupied territories.

Germany has failed in the past to give adequate guarantees such relief could be supervised by American authorities, and military officials were said to fear the food would be used by Germany to prolong her resistance.

Bermuda Parley Studies Problem of Aid to Refugees

Continued from Page 1

embarrassed by heightened refugee populations.

Meanwhile, the Germans are sure to try to thwart every United Nations proposal on the general theory that inability of the Allies to solve the problem would subject them to continued pressure from humanitarian and national groups which naturally are anxious to give every possible aid to the refugees. The Nazis now are unlimbering some very subtle propaganda indicating that they are willing to make refugee concessions, but it seems obvious that their plan is to refuse any actual concession at the moment when the Allies are most likely to get the blame for failure.

Racial Extermination

Since the Germans know that if they release large numbers of refugees now, the Allies will be unable to find necessary transport, and the Nazis are relatively sure there is little to interfere with their policy of racial extermination. There is evidence on this score that the severity of recrimination practiced o nthe Poles and Jews is being extended to the Greeks.

Thus the immediate solution in the thoughts of many delegates here is to do what can be done to alleviate the worst bottlenecks and the gravest suffering, but that victory is the only way of holding out broad promise of surcease to the refugees' sufferings.

After victory come broader problems, such as whether the refugees should be resettled in groups, integrated into the economy of countries of asylum, or returned as soon as conditions permit to their native lands. The latter solution, except in the case of Jews, appears to be gaining favor. But whatever lines of approach are laid down, the postwar movement of population will be on an unparalleled scale.

St. Lawrence Project by N. Y.?

TORONTO, April 19 (AP)—W. L. Houck, Minister without Portfolio and Vice-Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, told the Ontario Legislature April 13 he believed the St. Lawrence River would be developed as a power project by the State of New York and the Province of Ontario.

Speaking to an opposition motion seeking a uniform power rate for all municipalities and rural power districts free from service charge, Mr. Houck said he believed the time would come soon when the idea that four governments must be concerned in any scheme to develop the St. Lawrence will be discarded.

The original idea was to develop the St. Lawrence with Dominion, United States, New York, and Ontario Governments taking part.

Pay-As-You-Go Tax Bill Expected to Pass This Week

Continued from Page 1

apt to be higher next year than they are this. What is hoped is that taxpayers will be paying their taxes currently, rather than a year behind.

A tremendous degree of misunderstanding is believed to surround the whole issue of "forgiveness." Many taxpayers are believed to favor the original Ruml plan, and variations of it, on the theory that they will get through a year without any taxes.

Their disillusionment will come sometime after the pay-as-you-go feature has been approved, if this is finally done.

A plan sponsored by Representative Charles S. Dewey (R) of Illinois was ruled out by the compromise group because it would have frozen 1942 taxes for three years, while amortizing collection of this year's payments over five years. Major objection to freezing the 1942 rates was that it would not permit the higher taxes urged by President Roosevelt as an anti-inflation device.

Canada and Great Britain, it is pointed out by the Treasury, how are financing one half their budgets from current income, while the United States is paying for only one third in this way. In order to bring the United States percentage up to Canada's the President's additional $16,000,000,000 of taxes will be necessary.

Harmon 4 Days in Jungle

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 19 (AP)—Lieut. Tom Harmon wandered alone in the jungles of Dutch Guiana for four days after the crash of his Army plane before being rescued by a party of natives and taken to a Dutch Guiana base hospital, his former football coach at the University of Michigan learned today.

The former Michigan All-America halfback is now receiving treatment for exposure in the base hospital, and other members of the crew of his twin-engined bomber are still missing, Coach Herbert O. [Fritz] Crisler said he was told by the War Department. Mr. Crisler said he had received a description of the mishap from War Department officials.

"They spoke of Tom's plane having faltered," Mr. Crisler said, "and all the crew bailed out somewhere over Dutch Guiana. Somehow Tom became separated from his crew members.

"For four days he beat his way about the jungle, and was finally picked up by some natives. They took him to their village, over Tom's protests that he ought to go back to look for the other men in the crew. They refused to allow him to do this, of course.

"After nursing Tom for a short time, the natives took him to a base hospital. He still wanted to go back, but again Army officials refused. An army expedition was sent out to search for the crew, but they apparently haven't reported anything yet.

"From my information, Tom was not injured, except from the beating and exposure he took in the jungles."

Paraguayan Newsmen Praise War Coverage

MIAMI, Fla., April 19 (AP)—Four Paraguayan newspaper men who arrived April 18 for a tour of United States war industries as guests of the Government, said good and bad news of the war flows freely through South America.

"War coverage has been unbiased and very good," they reported. "It has been easy for us to see that the press associations and officials of the United States are not afraid to tell us the truth.

"This has bolstered even more the very deep feeling of the people of Paraguay for the principles of democracy and their great sympathy for the Allied cause."

Test Straws Find Congress Cautious on Postwar Plans

Continued from Page 1

so far pretty much on party lines in the powerful committee, with Republican leaders heckling Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Francis B. Sayre, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and other Administration supporters of the pacts. Danger that the Hull program faces outright defeat was noted by 1,200 economists, polled by Freedom House, who declared such a rejection would be a "national tragedy."

The fourth and most important of the straw in the wind thus far is the press association poll of the Senate, released today. In essence it bears out conclusions of the other three. It shows Congressional uncertainty over postwar developments. Among those who have positive views it shows a majority not yet ready to accept advance commitments on a postwar international police force.

The poll is significant because it indicates the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution may have hard going; because it gives the first peep of light on possible Senatorial postwar attitude, and because it also gives a hint of the political line-up. Democrats are more willing to commit themselves than Republicans.

The question asked was "Do you favor committing the Senate and country now to a postwar course of preserving the peace through an international police force?"

To this question 32 Senators—15 Democrats, 16 Republicans and 1 Progressive—voted "no."

Voting "yes" were 24 Senators—19 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

Voting "no answer as yet"—were 17 Democrats and 15 Republicans.

Not available for voting in any of the three classifications above were six Democrats and two Republicans.

While too much emphasis should not be put on such an informal poll, it cannot but cause concern to advocates of international postwar collaboration.

With a two-thirds majority required to pass a treaty, opponents of a postwar international police force, if they are still unwilling to approve the measure after the war as they are to commit themselves now, could block the program, upon which, students of world affairs frequently declare the hope of permanent peace rests.

The political line-up shows that Democrats who had made up their minds voted 55 per cent for to 45 per cent against.

Republicans voted only 24 per cent for, to 76 per cent against.

The attitude of suspicion or opposition to postwar international commitments has been many times noticed in Congress. An isolationist element is still entrenched in the Republican Party as represented in Congress and, as this poll again illustrates, the Democrats seem more willing to join postwar international commitments than Republicans.

In their comment on the reciprocal trade agreements, the 1,200 economists sent a petition to Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the House Ways and Means Committee declaring defeat of the Act would be "economic preparation for a third world war."

"But we are convinced that a world-wide revision toward nationalistic protectionism after the war will hinder the development of all types of reasonable reconstruction programs; that the pattern of co-operative action which the American trade agreement program provides is the minimum basis of United States postwar policy, and that the repudiation of this program by Congress would inevitably start an avalanche of restrictions in foreign countries," the petition said.

126,184 Tons of Aid To Africa in 4 Months

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 19

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., announced today that in the first four months of Allied occupation of North Africa the United States shipped 126,814 tons of food, clothing and other civilian necessities, worth $26,250,000 to rehabilitate the local civilian population.

By June 30, he added, shipments will total about $50,000,000, exclusive of aid being sent by the British. Flour, sugar, clothing, seed and canned milk lead in present deliveries.

How Senators Answered Poll On International Police Force

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Associated Press poll of Senators on the question "Do you favor committing the Senate and country now to a postwar course of preserving the peace through an international police force?" showed that of the 88 of the 96 members reached, 32 opposed, 24 favored and 32 were uncommitted on the question.

The breakdown on the poll follows:

Favorable

Democrats—Bailey, Bankhead, Bone, Connally, Downey, Guffey, Hatch, Hill, Kilgore, Lucas, Maybank, Murray, McClellan, Meal, O'Mahoney, Pepper, Thomas (Utah), Truman, Wagner (19).

Republicans—Austin, Ball, Burton, Davis, Ferguson (5).

Opposed

Democrats — Chavez, Clark (Idaho), Johnson (Colo.), McCarran, McKellar, Murdock, O'Daniel, Overton, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Smith, Tunnell, Van Nuys, Wallgren, Wheeler (15).

Republicans—Bushfield, Butler, Capper, Gurney, Hawkes, Holman, Johnson (Calif.), Langer, Moore, Nye, Revercomb, Robertson, Shipstead, Taft, Wheery, Willis (16).

Progressive—La Follette (1).

Those who declined to commit themselves:

Democrats — Barkley, Byrd, Chandler, Eastland, Ellender, George, Gerry, Gillette, Green, Hayden, Maloney, McFarland, Russell, Stewart, Thomas (Okla.), Tydings, Walsh (17).

Republicans — Aiken, Barbour, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Danaher, Lodge, McNary, Millikin, Reed, Thomas (Idaho), Vandenberg, White, Wiley, Wilson (15).

The following were not reached for comment: Andrews (D-Fla.), Bilbo (D-Miss.), Buck (R-Del.), Caraway (D-Ark), Clark (D-Mo.), Glass (D-Va.), Scrugham (D-Nev.), Tobey (R-N. H.) (8).

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Congress Presses Demand For Voice in Peace Talks

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Congressional determination to participate in the postwar peace conference and in the more immediate parleys on food and refugees has come to an early showdown before a joint meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations and Agriculture committees.

The committees have asked to know why President Roosevelt did not invite congressional participation in the United Nations food conference scheduled to open May 18 at Hot Springs, Va.

Dean C. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, has been invited to present the State Department's explanation to the Senators at a closed joint committee session today. His explanation will be that the conference is limited to technical matters and is not intended to establish any broad postwar policies.

The Administration has stressed that the Hot Springs meeting is the first attempt at a United Nations conference, and will be a success if the delegates merely become accustomed to sitting around the conference table, work out formulae and procedures for future gatherings and settle fundamental technical points regarding world food programs.

The Administration believes that the wrong way to hold a parley was represented by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, when at the war's end the allied representatives convened at Paris and sought to evolve a postwar peace formula covering the world without preliminary discussion and without the slow, careful spade-work which the authorities hold to be essential to the success of anything so formidable as a postwar conference of the United Nations.

Congress has contended, however, that even if the food conference at Hot Springs is largely exploratory, there is no harm in having congressional observers in attendance. Concurrent resolutions are now pending in both Senate and House to send congressional delegations to both the food conference and the refugee meeting which began at Bermuda.

Meanwhile, news that the Soviet delegation to the food conference, headed by A. D. Krutikov, Deputy People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, was on its way to the United States lent a note of solid reality to the projected gatherings.

Although the food conference and the monetary gatherings announced by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., have been billed as United Nations meetings, some surprise attended the discovery that Argentina, which holds first place as world exporter of corn, beef and linseed and is one of the first four exporters of wheat, was invited to neither the food nor the monetary conferences. Such is the penalty attached to Argentina's isolationism.

The present congressional demand for front seats at the postwar conferences reveals a changed attitude since the days of 1898. In that year, when President McKinley named three members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his five-man commission to negotiate a peace treaty with Spain, resolutions to prohibit such service by members of Congress were promptly introduced in both Houses.

"If Senators who negotiate a treaty come back with it, and it is laid before the Senate," Senator Hoar (R) of Massachusetts declared, how can any of their associates argue to their minds in debate here the wisdom of such a measure? They come pledged before, and before the Senate duty begins another duty has affected and influenced their minds."

When the Spanish-American War treaty came before the Senate it was ratified with only one vote more than the required two-thirds.

Reflecting the changed climate in the Senate, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee warned President Roosevelt in a speech April 14 that he must include Republican and Democratic members of the Senate in the United States Mission to negotiate the postwar peace treaty ending World War II, if it was to escape the fate of the Treaty of Versaillies.

Senators bitterly resented President Wilson's failure to include any member of Congress on the Peace Commission in 1919. When the President took over the cables shortly before his departure for Paris, it was charged in the Senthat it was his intention to cut off communication between Congress and the peace conference and "to send back whatever news may be required." This charge had its echoes in recent congressional criticisms of the attempted exclusion of the press from the Hot Springs parley.

A resolution to send a bipartisan commission of eight Senators to Paris in 1919 was offered in the Senate but adversely reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

The prospect was foreseen today that President Roosevelt might express himself as entirely agreeable to the presence of congressional observers at later and more final conferences affecting the postwar world, while objecting to their presence at the preliminary and exploratory parleys which would lay the groundwork for later collaboration.

Pigs of High Account

Wide World

Numbers Help to Put Porkers in Their Proper Place

If you look carefully, you can make out Roman numerals—XX, VI, and II—shaved on the sows' backs. That's the way John Gannon of Valeria, Iowa, marks his sows, so that after feeding outside their pens they can be put back in order into numbered pens. Last year the Gannon farm sold 452 pigs—141,492 pounds of pork. A 14 per cent increase is planned.

Three More Nations Accept Parley Bid

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 19

Egypt, El Salvador, and Venezuela have accepted invitations to the International Food Conference to be held at Hot Springs, Va., May 18.

In making this announcement, the State Department said 34 of the 42 nations invited have agreed thus far to send representatives.

McNutt Issues Essential War Activities List

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Here is the War Manpower Commission's list of essential activities:

All combat material, including the production of finished products and maintenance and repair of such items, parts and raw materials; also equipment necessary to produce materials and parts.

The production and manufacture of all fuels.

The production of certain industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals.

All communication services and the production of communication equipment.

Agricultural activities designated as essential to the war program.

The processing or manufacture of basic foods, including fresh, canned and otherwise preserved, except specialty and luxury items; also, processing and assembly of foods.

The production of apparel for the armed forces and work clothing.

The production of selected equipment and machinery used in the manufacture of essential products, maintenance of essential facilities, and furnishing of essential services.

The production of all parts necessary to the proper functioning of machinery utilized in the production of essential items.

The construction of, and repair of military, industrial and community facilities.

The maintenance of all facilities and production of items needed for the transportation of essential items.

The manufacture of products and maintenance of facilities and services necessary for civilian health, safety, morale and security.

The maintenance of all governmental activities concerned with promoting or facilitating war production.

In addition, the commission, in separate rulings, has held that certain peculiar local needs may require classification of an activity as essential, such as laundries, certain forms of transportation, hotels, and restaurants.

Welder Gets Reformatory Term

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19 (AP)—A shipyard welder, one of 10 arrested on charges of sabotaging ships by doing defective work, was sentenced to 1½ years' imprisonment today by a judge, who declared war workers "must be made to realize the importance of their work."

Federal prosecutors said they believed it was the first such conviction and sentence in the nation.

George Arnold Steele, formerly of Franklin Furnace, Ohio, was convicted last week of improperly welding a total of 660 inches of ship steel while employed at the Bethlehem-Fairchild Shipyard, Inc.

Federal Judge William C. Coleman, specifying that Mr. Steele must serve his sentence in a reformatory to be designated by the United States Attorney General, declared:

"What you have done is serious—very serious. Persons in war work must be made to realize the importance of their work. If they cannot realize it, they should not be there."

Growls Greet Jobs-Freezing Order

Continued from Page 1

been a threat of taking recalcitrants into the military services.

Severe penalties are provided for violation of the new order by either employers or employees, under authority of the Stabilization Act of Oct. 2, 1942.

Penalties for Violation

An employer or employee found guilty of violation is subject to a fine of $1,000 or to one year in jail or both. Also, an employer hiring a worker in violation of the regulation may not count any wages paid to the worker as deductions from his income tax, nor any part of his business for the purpose of obtaining any price adjustment or for the purpose of determining costs for the fulfillment of any Federal contract.

A new list of 35 essential activities was issued by the War Manpower Commission in connection with its new order.

Approximately 27,000,000 persons, including 9,000,000 farmers, are estimated to be enacted in essential activity at the present time. An estimated 52,000,000 are in nonessential work.

Essential activities include not only direct war work but key civilian operations such as the maintenance of transportation, production of materials for packing and shipping products, communications, heating power, water supply, and illuminating services, repair services on equipment required to supply essential needs of the community, health and welfare services, education, government, technical, scientific and management services.

The new regulations cover the entire country, but their chief effect will be in war centers where essential activities are concentrated. In areas where no machinery has been set up to supervise wage increases that may be allowed under certain circumstances, appeal should be made to the local manpower commissioner.

Ways Left Open

Only way that essential workers can get higher wages in the future will be by:

1. Transferring to a job in a stabilization area in accordance with existing stabilization plans.

2. Taking a vacation of at least 30 days before accepting a new job.

3. Getting a raise from present employer within the framework of War Labor Board regulations.

The following examples were brought up at a McNutt press conference to show specifically how the new regulations work:

A newspaper reporter would be unable to transfer from Poughkeepsie to New York at a higher salary. He could make the change if the pay were no higher. He might possibly be reclassified by the regional manpower director after he had made the change.

A worker in Buffalo, a critical labor area, could transfer to Detroit, another critical labor area, in order to get $1 an hour in an essential activity instead of 85 cents if he obtained a "statement of availability" or "certificate of separation" from the Detroit Manpower or U. S. Employment Service Office.

Asked how his new regulations affect "the sturdy American tradition which says a man may better his job," Mr. McNutt replied simply: "We have a war to win."

Aliens on War Jobs

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission urges war manufacturers to make use of registered aliens in filling out their labor force and appealed to war workers to treat them with understanding and tolerance.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt said 69 per cent of the total registered alien population was concentrated in seven States where approximately half the major war contracts are being fulfilled — New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Illinois, and California. Aliens, he said, can be hired in the same manner as citizens on all contracts except those jobs classified as "secret, confidential or restricted."

3 Million More Workers In Industry in a Year

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—There are nearly 3,000,000 more employees in nonagricultural establishments than a year ago, but employment is now levelling off, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported April 17. The total in March was 38,232,000, which was 2,821,000 more than in March, 1942. But the gain over February, 161,000, was the smallest February-to-March increase since 1938.

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The Home Forum

Concerning Man's Status

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES one is much perturbed over the status of certain individuals and affairs. The status of the individual appears often to fluctuate. In contrast to this uncertainty the Psalmist declared: **"Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments. . . . He shall not be afraid of evil tidings: his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord"** (Psalms 112:1, 7). One's true status is spiritual, without impairment, restriction, obstruction, or fluctuation. It is the erring beliefs entertained by the individual which appear to fluctuate; the status of true individuality remains intact.

The trials of Jesus, Founder of Christianity, were varied and pressing, yet it is evident that he was at all times aware of his true status as the Son of God, perfect and invincible. He told the Pharisees on a certain occasion (John 8:14), **"I know whence I came, and whither I go."** And at another time he stated (John 10:30), **"I and my Father are one."**

Not our social, political, financial, educational, or business standing, but our understanding of God, determines our true status. Our beliefs produce the results we dread. We ask of matter what our condition is, and then we accept the evidence of material sense as a fact, whereas the proper procedure is to seek from God, good, what the true status of man is and endeavor to bring this out in our lives. Our task is to deny mortal mind's presentments of discord and claim for ourselves our correct, harmonious, healthful, abundant, rich heritage as the child of one perfect Father-Mother God.

* * *

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and author of its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," states on page 476 thereof: **"God is the Principle of man, and man is the idea of God. Hence man is not mortal nor material;"** and in the next paragraph, entitled "Imperishable identity," she admonishes, **"Learn this, O mortal, and earnestly seek the spiritual status of man, which is outside of all material selfhood."** In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 183), she says, **"As many as do receive a knowledge of God through Science, will have power to reflect His power, in proof of man's 'dominion over all the earth.' He is bravely brave who dares at this date refute the evidence of material sense with the facts of Science, and will arrive at the true status of man because of it."**

The human condition or status appears to fluctuate in so far as it is reckoned from a material basis. Hence it varies with the material beliefs of the individual. The basis from which one's thinking proceeds determines the outcome of one's actions. Christian Science reveals God as divine Principle. Hence, in line with Jesus' statement that he was one with his Father, we may reckon that our true and spiritual status must be found in reflecting divine Principle. From the nature of God we can learn man's true status. Whatever cannot be reconciled to Principle is untrue and temporal.

* * *

Jesus, the master Christian, was daily and continually refuting the evidence before the material senses and bringing to light the spiritual reality. He calmed the angry waves on the Galilean Sea, raised the widow's son from death, fed the multitude, turned the water into wine at the wedding feast, sent his disciple to find the tax money in the fish's mouth, and, finally, as the crowning demonstration of his true and invariable status as the Son of God, overcame for himself the belief of death and rose beyond mortal vision. Had he for one moment believed himself subject to the many and varied conditions which confronted him, he would not have been able to surmount every material obstacle which presented itself in his experience.

In order to set a house or business to rights, it is necessary that the mental concept first be brought into line with harmony; then if the human footsteps conform therewith, right results will follow. So with respect to the world problem confronting us today, as the individual realizes the true and actual harmony of being, regardless of the evidence before the senses, and recognizes the unreality of evil's vicious activity, he is casting the weight of his spiritual thinking on the side of true being, and thus aiding in the overcoming of error.

It is the privilege of every man, woman, and child daily and hourly to meditate upon the true status of man as spiritual and immortal. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 213), **"Of a man it has been said, 'As he thinketh in his heart, so is he;' hence as a man spiritually** *understandeth*, **so is he in truth."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"RUSSIAN DANCES OF GLAZUNOV": *A Drawing by Augusto Fernandez*

THIS DRAWING POINTS the international character of art today. It was inspired by ballet music of the great Russian composer, Alexandre Glazunov, and was drawn in Managua, Nicaragua, by a Spanish refugee, Augusto Fernandez.

This artist was famed in his native land as a painter, draftsman, and scholar. Today he has a spacious studio in Managua that looks out upon a luxuriant tropical garden situated near one of the beautiful lakes typical of Nicaragua.

Alexandre Glazunov was an honored and loved Russian composer of the great native tradition. He composed eight symphonies, and, in lighter mood, festive music of rhapsodic, dream-like, and nostalgic nature. Glazunov's music is peculiarly adaptable to the dance. The Russian Ballet in Paris, in its heyday, staged Glazunov's music handsomely. Augusto Fernandez saw these spectacular performances and devised settings of his own. This drawing is one of his sketches.

The pen of the artist set down the forms fluently and the details articulately. Fernandez has established the environmental background with succinctly depicted architecture, adapted from the picturesque Byzantine. While the dancers take position in typical attitudes, they conform to medieval stylizations. From this little drawing we learn what decorative architects, skilled needlewomen, and picturesque dancers the Russians are.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Tchaikovsky's House in Klin

KLIN IS A SMALL TOWN near Moscow. Many changes have swept through Russia in the last century, but Klin has changed little. There were a few buildings of modern architecture, when I visited the town in 1935, but it was an old-fashioned droshky that brought me from the railroad station. The rain fell on the horse with the same even rhythm that Russian rain has always possessed—nothing violent, nothing capricious, but a steady, determined precipitation.

There was a feeling of gratitude in my heart when I observed how little modern times had affected the quiet and, in itself, unimportant town. But it was important to me, as indeed it is to all musicians, since Klin was for many years the home of the great Russian composer, Peter Ilytch Tchaikovsky. There he lived and worked. In Klin he composed his Sixth Symphony, the *Pathétique*. The cottage which he occupied was lovingly preserved by the Russian people.

* * *

Entering that cottage, we are introduced into the private world of Tchaikovsky. On the wall over his bed, there was a picture that had hung there for some sixty years. It was a landscape, painted by an artist who was not great, but whose sincerity of sentiment made up for lack of mastery—a Russian woman who was deeply moved when she heard the nostalgic second movement of Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto. Tchaikovsky was devoted to the picture, for he appreciated the sentiment that had inspired it.

There were objects connected with Tchaikovsky's daily activities, the incidental minutiae which help to reconstruct the temporal aspect of a great musician's life. There was his silk dressing-gown, hanging from a peg near the bed; a pitcher and basin—there was no running water in Tchaikovsky's Klin; a kerosene lamp and some utensils of everyday use. Of more direct interest were the numerous photographs of Tchaikovsky's friends, inscribed to him. They left little space on the walls which they decorated. The bookshelves were filled with books and the printed editions of Tchaikovsky's music. And, finally, in the center of the large drawing-room, stood an instrument of Tchaikovsky's muse, a grand piano.

* * *

I asked the custodian of Tchaikovsky's house—or perhaps I should call him curator, for the cottage was officially named House-Museum—whether I might play on the piano. The curator himself seemed to be a personage of Tchaikovsky's world. His features strangely resembled the great musician to whose memory he dedicated himself. Perhaps, instinctively, he trimmed his beard after the Tchaikovsky manner, because he thought it was the most dignified mode. Well, he cordially permitted me to run my fingers over the keyboard that had once felt the imprint of Tchaikovsky's hands. I played the C-sharp minor Nocturne, which I had learned as a boy in Russia, and which to this day personifies Tchaikovsky for me more even than his symphonies. There is a perfection in this Nocturne that is rarely matched, a cyclical form with two sections in minor, separated by a page in major. When the melody returns in the last part, it is sung by the left hand, while the right runs a measured scale upward, and then downward in a swift cascade. As I played, the curator's Tchaikovsky-like face smiled, in approval, so I hoped. Playing Tchaikovsky, in Tchaikovsky's house, on Tchaikovsky's piano, was a responsibility, even though there was no audience nor music critic present.

* * *

But, later on that day, there was an audience. It was a group of eager young boys and girls who were being conducted by the curator through the House-Museum, and introduced to the world of great music composed long before these young people were born. The curator played some of Tchaikovsky's music on a gramophone. It was an old machine that he used, with an old-fashioned loudspeaker of corrugated metal, and with that unearthly squeak that former generations of phonograph enthusiasts must have ignored. And so did the present audience, listening in reverence, without disparagement. Somehow that old gramophone, and even that squeak, seemed to strengthen the illusion of being near Tchaikovsky's world, an illusion that would have been destroyed by the incongruous perfection of a modern machine.

Toward the end of the day, the curator unlocked the metal containers in which Tchaikovsky's manuscripts were preserved, and I was allowed a glimpse into the inner sanctum of Tchaikovsky's musical thinking. Here was his opera, "Pique Dame." I knew every note of it. How strange: could it be that this aria, which had always seemed to me something hewn unalterably from rock, could it be that Tchaikovsky had at first hesitated over the melodic line? There were other erasures and alterations which fascinated me. So that was the way such music was written!

* * *

I left Tchaikovsky's house with a feeling of having traveled into the past, of having been a member of Tchaikovsky's circle of friends. The house was a symbol of Russian culture, its strength, its poetry, its continuity. No storm, it seemed to me, would ever strike that unimpressive cottage, so far removed from the highways of modern life.

But a storm did engulf Tchaikovsky's world. It was a man-made storm, led by men in uniforms riding on motorcycles. They reached Klin, in their sweep toward Moscow, as part of an ambitious plan to subjugate and repress the national development of Tchaikovsky's homeland. In apprehension and anticipation of this invasion, the Museum's curator had removed to a safe distance the manuscripts in metal containers, had tried also to send off Tchaikovsky's library. But there was no time for that. The invaders arrived, emptied the half-packed cases, and threw the books in the snow. They were not interested in either destroying or stealing Tchaikovsky's books and music. To them the House-Museum was but a shelter for their bodies, a shelter for their motorcycles. They would have burned the house in their retreat from Klin, but they were driven off too rapidly to destroy.

Some weeks later, the invasion's tide receded and work was resumed in the Museum. The rooms were cleaned; the broken-down motorcycle, left behind by the invaders, was removed from Tchaikovsky's drawing-room. Again, during visitors' hours, came eager boys and girls to listen to Tchaikovsky's music. The pictures were once more restored to their accustomed places on the walls. Tchaikovsky's world, after a tempest, was once more returned to its calm and timeless existence.

NICOLAS SLONIMSKY

Weather

Icicles and buds together
On my lilac blossoming;
Just New England April weather
Icicles and buds together;
While a punctual quick feather
Keeps alive my faith in spring;
Icicles and buds together
On my lilac blossoming.

ELIZABETH WHITTEMORE KEITH

Navy Yard Highway

Day is not here, and yet the drill
Of motor cars, in serpentine
Of endless moving, winding line,
Says day is just beyond the hill.

HELEN MARING

О СОСТОЯНИИ ЧЕЛОВЕКА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Порою мы сильно волнуемся по поводу состояния некоторых индивидуумов и дел. Состояние индивидуума часто кажется изменчивым. Противоположностью этой неуверенности является заявление Псалмопевца: "Блажен муж, боящийся Господа и крепко любящий заповеди Его . . . не убоится худой молвы; сердце его твердо, уповая на Господа" (Псалтирь 111:1, 7). Истинное состояние человека—духовно, вне ухудшений, ограничений, препятствий или изменений. Подвержены кажущимся изменениям только ошибочные верования индивидуума; состояние же истинной личности пребывает нетронутым.

Испытания Иисуса, основателя Христианства, были разнообразны и тяжелы, однако очевидно, что он всегда сознавал свое истинное состояние как Сына Бога, совершенного и непобедимого. В одном случае он сказал Фарисеям (от Иоанна 8:14): "Я знаю, откуда пришел и куда иду". В другой раз он сказал (от Иоанна 10:30): "Я и Отец—одно".

Наше понимание Бога, а не наше общественное, политическое, финансовое, образовательное или деловое положение, определяет наше истинное состояние. Наши верования порождают те результаты, которых мы боимся. Мы запрашиваем материю относительно нашего состояния и затем принимаем показания материального чувства за факт, тогда как правильным путем было бы познать от Бога, добра, что является истинным состоянием человека и постараться выявить это состояние в нашей жизни. Нашей задачей является отречение от разлада, показуемого смертным умом, и предъявление нашего права, в качестве чада совершенного Отца-Матери Бога, на правильное, гармоничное, здравое, обильное и богатое наследие.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, автор учебника "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," говорит на странице 476 этого учебника: "Бог есть Принцип человека и человек есть идея Бога. Следовательно человек не смертен и не материален"; и в следующей строфе, озаглавленной "Нетленная подлинность", она увещевает: "Познай сие, смертный, и настойчиво добивайся духовного состояния человека, которое находится вне всякой материальной индивидуальности". В книге "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 183) она говорит: "Все те, которые приобретают знание Бога посредством Науки, будут обладать могуществом, чтобы отражать Его могущество, как доказательство владычества человека 'над всею землею'. Мужественно храбр тот, кто дерзает в настоящее время опровергать показания материальных чувств при помощи фактов Науки и, как следствие этого, он достигнет истинного состояния человека".

Положение или состояние человека кажется изменчивым поскольку оно строится на материальной основе. Следовательно, оно меняется в соответствии с материальными верованиями индивидуума. То основание, от которого исходит мышление индивидуума, определяет результаты его поступков. Христианская Наука открывает, что Бог есть божественный Принцип. Отсюда, в согласии с заявлениями Иисуса, что он и Отец—одно, мы можем считать, что наше истинное и духовное состояние должно быть обретено в отражении божественного Принципа. Путем изучения природы Бога, можем мы познать истинное состояние человека. Все то, что не может быть согласовано с Принципом, ложно и преходяще.

Иисус, учитель Христианства, каждодневно и беспрерывно опровергал показания материальных чувств и выводил наружу духовную действительность. Он утишил гневные волны Галилейского моря, воскресил сына вдовы, насытил множество людей, превратил воду в вино на свадебном пиру, послал ученика своего найти во рту рыбы деньги для подати и, наконец, превзошел по отношению к самому себе верование в смерть и вознесся выше пределов смертного зрения, что было высшим выявлением его истинного и ненаменного состояния как Сына Бога. Если бы он, хотя бы на один момент, поверил в то, что он подчинен тем многим и разнообразным условиям, которые вставали перед его лицом,—он не был бы в состоянии превзойти все материальные препятствия, которые представлялись ему на его пути.

Для того, чтобы привести в порядок свой дом или дела, необходимо прежде всего, чтобы умственный концепт был приведен в согласие с гармонией; далее, если человеческие шаги будут соответствовать этому концепту, последуют правильные результаты. Так и по отношению к мировой проблеме, перед которой мы ныне стоим,—по мере того как индивидуум осознает истинную и действительную гармонию бытия, несмотря на показания чувств, и распознает недействительность злостной деятельности зла, он переносит вес своего духовного мышления на сторону истинного бытия и, таким образом, способствует преодолению заблуждения.

Размышлять ежедневно и ежечасно об истинном состоянии человека,—человека духовного и бессмертного,—является привилегией каждого мужчины, женщины и ребенка. Мрз. Эдди пишет (Science and Health, стр. 213): "Про человека было сказано: 'Каковы мысли в душе его, таков и он'; отсюда,—каково духовное *понимание* человека, таков и он в действительности".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Acquiring a Chinese Name

BESIDES THE LANGUAGE, another important item for the new missionary was a Chinese name. "William Burke," of course, had no equivalent or meaning in Chinese and Chinese names must have a meaning. In such a case ideographs with sounds approximating those of the foreign name are usually chosen.

The choice of a name in China is a matter of great care and deliberation. . . . Traits of character, personal sentiments, and other ideas always in extravagant form—enter into it. The family name or *sing*, is carried on, just as in the West. The most favored ones are those included in the classical list, *Pak Ka Sing (Hundred Family Names)*. But the variety of choice for the other names is limitless—and a Chinese delights in any number of such secondary names. First in importance is the particular name, or *ming*, corresponding to the Western given name, though much more formal in China. . . . Fortunately for foreigners acquiring Chinese names, they seldom have use for more than the sing and the ming.

Dr. Allen brought up the name problem one night while Burke was visiting him.

"It is high time you armed yourself with a Chinese name, Brother Burke," he said. "I will call for one of my native assistants to devise something suitable for you."

It was a week before the assistant finished mulling the thing over. Then he made his decision. Burke's name should be "Poo Wei-li." "Poo," represented by the ideograph for "cloth," was the choice for the surname—placed first, as is the Chinese order. "Wei-li," written with the characters for "gracious" and "generous," was the nearest Dr. Allen's scholar could approach "William" and yet express ideas appropriate to a good ming, or particular. The literal interpretation of the surname is never so important—if important at all—as that of the particular name.

"Excellent," Dr. Allen chortled when the assistant announced his choice. "Gracious and Generous Poo you shall be, Brother Burke." . . .

When Burke's teacher heard of the new name, he was genuinely upset. The particular name was quite all right, he argued, but the surname not only did not approximate the "B" sound of "Burke," but it was not included in the *Hundred Family Names*. This latter made "Poo" untenable for Kwe, who was a stickler for good custom. He therefore thought around a bit and came up with "Boo," written with the ideograph for "step"—as on a staircase.

Burke took the matter back up with the original name giver, who was forced to admit that "Boo" was much superior by virtue of its presence in *Hundred Family Names*. So all the newly printed visiting cards were junked and another batch printed for Boo Wei-li—Gracious and Generous Steps.—From "My Father in China," by JAMES BURKE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

The Shop Opposite the Liberty Pole

IN 1773, WITH THE arrival of the *Rosemond*, Paul Revere opened a shop opposite the spot where once the Liberty Tree had flourished. A Liberty Pole had been set up in its memory.

His invoices show what sort of goods Boston had lacked most during the long dearth. The bulk of his imports were hardware, but also fine cloth like "coatings" of "claret," "mixed," "striped," or plain brown. German serges—all sorts of things to wear—even toupees. Sandpaper, blotting paper, foolscap writing paper, "superfine folio post," "fine red sealing wax," and "superfine red sealing wax." Inkhorns, "two gross Mogul playing cards," packs of "messanger cards." Boston was badly in need of paper. None of his items does he describe with quite the same loving words as his wallpaper. It shows the nice eye he had for color. Some of his paper is "tan orange on apple green," or "wheat blue on stone"; "gold stone on blue white." It did not come in rolls, but "in pieces." The "20 pieces of rose blue on olive, 2 borders," would be enough for a large room. These (and the playing cards) were exactly the sort of unnecessary gewgaws which broke Sam Adams' heart—and John Hancock and his wealthy friends were revelling in.

He also imported pencils, fish lines, pumice stones, and large quantities of plated silver. Sheffield plate was a fairly new invention. Paul Revere does not seem to have made any himself, but must have sold a large amount of it at his shop. Boston had also been short of eyeglasses. Revere set himself up with spectacles and "visuals."

He paid for his goods in Spanish milled dollars or by ingots he "made up of metals the sweep of a goldsmith's shop," or "gold lace burned and melted," as well as in more usual currency. Paul, Jr., was in this business with him. As the father was making a great deal of silver at the same time, the young man may have had much to do with the actual running of the shop. It never engaged all of Paul Revere's time, nor did he ever refer to himself as a "merchant," but invariably as a goldsmith. For "my chief dependence is on my goldsmith's business for the expense of my Family."—From "Paul Revere and the World He Lived In," by ESTHER FORBES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Ballet of Spring

Beauty with a careful eye
Passed this place, and passing by
With starry petals in her hand
Tossed them in a broken strand
Against dark earth and young green hill
Where for a moment spring stands still.
And dogwood, ballet of the spring
In short, ruffed skirts that gaily swing
On wind, like dancers on their toes,
Stiff pink and white 'gainst slim brown boughs,
Grew and gave performance there
For you and me and those who care
To see how beauty in the spring
Takes a thought for everything.

A. H. ROBINSON

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II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Food Conference Enigma ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

Every once in a while President Roosevelt does something so unnecessary and so lacking in any really sound explanation that it makes you try to find some utterly devious explanation—which probably is not there.

His effort to clamp a tight lid on the forthcoming United Nations Food Conference is an example of just such a blunder.

To understand just how completely he erred it must be realized that international conferences are never held in a gold-fish bowl for full public view. Even in the Wilsonian days of "open covenants openly arrived at" the actual negotiating was done in closed sessions. The President was not trying to deny to the press or public nearly as much as some commentators who don't know their international conference procedure had assumed.

The established procedure at any international conference is to have a full dress opening session to which the press is admitted and at which absolutely nothing of any importance happens. Each delegate makes a little formal speech for the public record in which he says that his country's only interest is the welfare of humanity, etc., and presents his formal credentials. Then the chairman is chosen and the schedule of private meetings is announced. And that is the last time the press ever is admitted to a meeting until some decision is reached and there is a document ready to present to the public.

That is the procedure immemorial. Many such a conference has taken place without any publicity worth the name. And almost always they have been held in big cities. It is often easier to keep a conference out of the public eye in a place like London or Paris than it is in a small city like Geneva or Lausanne.

Genesis of Headlines

In other words, if just keeping the conference out of the public eye was the purpose, Mr. Roosevelt did not need to propose having it in a small place and to keep the press away from that place. The fact is that the attention given by the press to any international conference depends entirely on its real importance.

This coming conference is to be about food. Food itself is interesting enough to everyone, particularly to those who don't have enough. But a conference about food is another matter. It is to be a technical conference. Technical conferences at which you talk about food don't have much power to command big headlines.

There have been sugar conferences and wheat conferences and coffee conferences in the past and scarcely a line was ever written about them because they were the kind of thing the average man is not interested in reading about in his newspaper. So if the purpose was to avoid publicity, Mr. Roosevelt has done just exactly the wrong thing. Had he held it here in Washington, or in New York or in London, without publicly announcing his resire to keep the press away, the chances are it would have been covered as a routine thing by the three principal press associations, and no one else.

His other stated reason for not wanting the press to have access was that members of a conference tend to play favorites with the newspapermen, and that the procedure causes dissension and friction.

His proposed remedy would never have met his alleged objective. Any correspondent who ever covered an international conference knows that when there are frictions and conflicts of interest inside, those parties who have real or imagined grievances are going to see that they get aired in the press—no matter how far away from the conference hall you erect a "Reporters Keep Out" sign.

Appeal to Public Opinion

There is no country in the world that won't try an appeal to public opinion if it doesn't get what it wants inside a conference. Russia has been appealing to American public opinion for two years now for a "second front." Australia has just conducted a high pressure publicity campaign of the same character because it did not like the decisions which were made so privately at Casablanca.

Mr. Roosevelt won't keep his food conference out of the public print if anyone involved is seriously dissatisfied. He will keep it out only if nothing controversial happens, and if there is no excitement inside the conference there wouldn't have been any publicity anyway.

So why did he make those proposals for secrecy which have now stirred him up quite a sizeable hornets' nest? What almost everyone who does not support him believes is that he was trying to establish a precedent for secret diplomacy. If that was his purpose he was just plain wrong, because the surest way for a President of the United States to block any secret diplomacy is to talk about it. Any President who wants to conduct his diplomacy secretly will go ahead and do it—and say nothing.

The extravagant explanation is that he wanted to attract attention to a conference which would otherwise have in all probability been almost ignored by the press. If that was his purpose he succeeded. It will be watched by press and public with meticulous care. But that theory probably breaks down against the price he is paying. He gave the Republicans the juiciest piece of raw meat they have seen in a long time. Politically it was bad—very bad—for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The only explanation that satisfies is that he gave the matter very superficial consideration and went off the deep end on a move which was just exactly the worst possible way of getting what he seemed to want—secret diplomacy. Now let him try to get any secret diplomacy and see what happens.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Women at Polls Then, and Now ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

It seems rather funny now to think that one of the arguments advanced against votes for women, back in the puffed sleeve era, was that the polls were no fit place for a lady to visit.

For now, the ladies themselves are manning the polls. The manpower situation probably has something to do with it, but in any case, this spring's election here in Chicago found women election officials carrying the burden of the work in the polling places. Eighty per cent of the judges and clerks of election, according to a City Hall estimate, were women. Incidentally, there was so little trouble at the polls this spring election that the newspapers had nothing to report. In contrast to former years, there were no stories of election-day violence.

Although women may take some credit for this improvement, other factors contributed. All kinds of civic organizations, for years now, have taken an interest in the problem of giving Chicago an honest ballot. Such groups as the Chicago Bar Association, the League of Women Voters, the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, to mention only a few of them, have formed a Joint Civic Committee to work for clean elections. Working independently with a somewhat different technique is the Women's Civic Council of the Chicago Area, which includes some important church groups.

The aroused interest of the people serving on these committees has no doubt raised election standards of the City. For it has become evident to party leaders that people really want to see the votes fairly cast and fairly counted. Parties which tolerate open theft of ballots would certainly be discredited. Some independent observers of this year's balloting were convinced that leaders of both Republican and Democratic machines here sent out word to their workers that there was to be no rough stuff at the polls this time. That's one of those things you can't prove, but it shows that it was generally recognized that the community wanted to get a fair election.

Still there is much to be done toward this goal. When the grosser election frauds are eliminated, the battle is by no means won. For there remain more subtle, less easily detected abuses which open the way for manipulation of the ballots if allowed to persist. The Women's Civic Council, which spends a great deal of time and effort making case studies of voters lists in the precincts known to be danger spots, finds startling irregularities.

For example, the Council's members took a lodging house precinct at South Des Plaines Street and checked the registered voters list of November, 1942, with the lodging house affidavits on file at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners at that time. They also took account of a supplementary list of registered voters which is intended to show names of those who have moved away from the precinct since registration lists were made. In this single precinct, the workers found 152 names of persons not living at the addresses given. They then checked the applications for ballots in the election of November, 1942, and found that 50 names on this list had voted. "These 50 names were voted over the challenge of an experienced watcher of the Women's Civic Council," the report of that organization states. "Experience shows that probably all of the 152 names would have been voted if this challenger had not been present, furnished with a list of those fraudulently registered."

The Council attributes this situation to negligence on the part of the Board of Election Commissioners which it says failed to check lodging house affidavits. Judges and clerks of election could not do good work with incorrect lists, the Council pointed out.

This kind of vigilance is just what is needed here. Permanent registration, obtained after a hard fight by the League of Women Voters, was a great improvement over the old method, but no system is self-enforcing. The more organizations keeping close watch on election procedures the better. It is interesting to note how much women's groups have done and are doing to improve the conduct of elections. It looks as if women themselves are doing much to make the polls a fit place for women.

To Change the Subject:

Paul Revere Unsaddled ..... ***By Alice Myers***

For most Americans Paul Revere may still be the galloping hero of "the eighteenth of April in seventy-five." But one group of young Army and Navy wives henceforth will think of him as the fond husband of an Army wife like themselves. A patriot glad to do his duty for his country, yes, but eager to get the job over so he can return to the arms of his family.

For the wives in question it was a faded letter that brought America's Revolutionary rider down off his horse and presented him in this untraditional guise. Nothing in all their tour of historic Boston so captured their attention. Their guide had to wait while they deciphered every word.

The letter hangs in the little back room upstairs in Paul Revere's house in North Square—the very house, incidentally, where he said goodbye to Rachel, his Army wife, before setting out on that perilous ride.

"It is very irksome to be separated from her whom I so tenderly love, and from my little Lambs," it reads. Paul was writing to his "dear girl" from Rhode Island where he was Colonel in command of the Boston artillery train which was part of an expedition sent to drive the British from Newport. "But were I at home I should want to be here," he continued.

How familiar such sentiments to women of 1943 whose husbands are fighting a fresh battle for freedom! Every line of Paul Revere's letter was illuminated by their own recent experiences. And not only did a new Paul Revere emerge, but the years that separated them from the patriots of 1775 seemed to vanish.

As they looked around the house again they thought with sympathy of the wife whom Paul had had to leave behind. At least they were better off than she, they reflected, for they could follow their husbands from post to post until they were sent overseas. As distances went in Rachel's day, Rhode Island was as good as overseas.

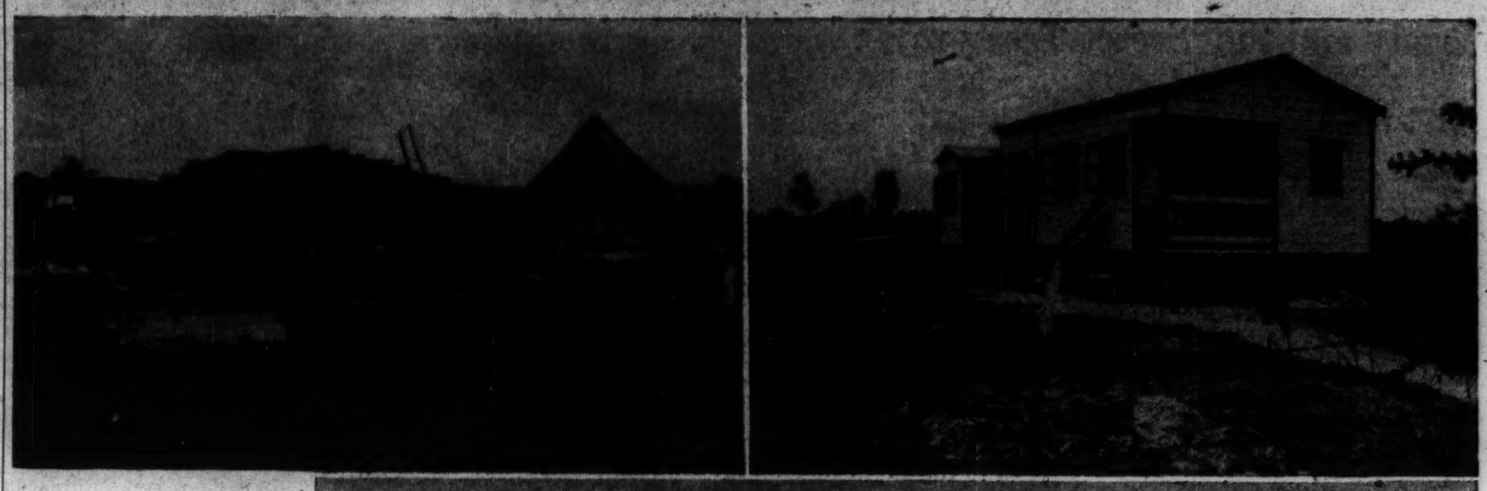
His description of it reminded them, too, how much closer home war had once come to American wives. "You have heard this Island is the garden of America," he wrote. "Indeed it used to appear so, but those British Savages have so abused and destroyed the Trees (the greater part of which was Fruit Trees) that it does not look like the same Island; some of the inhabitants who left it hardly know where to find there homes."

A comment that drew a chuckle was his remark that "Col Crafts is obliged to act under Col Crane which is a severe Mortification to him. I have but little to do with him having a separate command." Apparently the Colonial Army had no monopoly on mortifications.

The whole letter touched them deeply, from its opening plaint "I have wrote, but received no answere" to its closing messages to family and friends; while his prayer found as ready a response in their hearts as it must have in Rachel's: "I hope that affair will soon be settled. . . . I trust that Allwise Being who has protected me will still protect me, and send me safely to the Arms of her whom it is my greatest happiness to call my own."

Thoughtfully the Army and Navy wives reading this letter turned away. Gone might be their image of a lone horseman, booted and spurred, "spreading the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm." But enhanced was their appreciation of that same patriot of 1775.

Puerto Rican Land Reform Gives Peon New Start



More than 1,000 families of the 'jibaro' get acres to work by enforcement of the Act.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Forces in the Atlantic

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—"The jibaro [peon-peasant] won't believe you if you talk about profits. He doesn't understand what "Cooperative" means. But if you give him $2 a day and a share of the profits at the end of the year, then he will know."

The speaker was Raul Gandara, who, as Secretary of the Puerto Rico Land Authority, helps administer the Land Law resulting from the most important of all recent insular reforms—the newly revived and enforced provision of the 1900 Organic Act which says that no corporation can own more than 500 acres of land. Mr. Gandara's office, where we were talking, was full of the clean smell of recent plastering and the plans on Mr. Gandara's desk were not very much older.

They were the substance of a law approved less than a year ago as part of the Popular Democratic and Liberal Parties' promise to give 1,700,000 Puerto Rican jibaros a great share in the land and its profit.

The jibaro [hée-bah roe] peasant and peon, is also the sharecropper, the Hill Billy of Puerto Rico. He cuts the cane, picks the fruit, loads the cars, drives the oxen, and generally tills the soil that produces most of Puerto Rico's wealth. If the plans and figures on Mr. Gandara's new desk work, the jibaro may yet celebrate the day on which he sacrificed the $2 for which he had often sold his vote and helped elect Luis Muñor Marin, who had promised to divide up the land.

He Lives Off Lean of Land

Whether he is a colono working his own land or an agregado squatter, the jibaro more often than not lives off the lean of the land. He goes to work — if he has it—on a breakfast of black coffee and perhaps some vegetables; lunches on rice, beans, and codfish; sups on beans, rice, and perhaps some codfish or meat. This diet is traditional and he likes it. But he frequently does not get enough and what he does eat is not considered rounded nourishment.

The jibaro pays $5 a month more or less for a one or two-room house about the size of a single-car garage. It is an appalling experience to drive past the lush farmlands of this island and to find collections of distressing rural slums, unpainted wooden hovels, and straw huts.

It is not unusual for half the houses in a country community to have no sanitary facilities at all. The others have outdoor latrines. Drinking water comes from surface wells, ponds, and streams, most of which are polluted. Although educational facilities are steadily improving, a recent study of families in tobacco, coffee, and fruit regions found that a typical husband and wife had never been to school. Fact and opinion seem to agree that, proportionately speaking, the Puerto Rican poor suffer the most depressed living standards of any United States citizens.

This is the condition which the Insular Government, with Federal help, hopes to ameliorate. The Organic Act forbade corporations to own more than 500 acres of land. But one recent Government survey found that, of 765,000 island acres devoted to sugar, four absentee-owned corporations operate 166,000 acres, or 21 per cent, of the best land.

In its initial steps toward reform, the Land Authority has placed 1,014 families—more than 5,000 persons—on 862 acres of land and has assigned an additional 469 acres in the vicinity to sites for schools, churches, forests, streets and roads, and other community requirements. The Authority's biggest single purchase was buying the Central Cambalache with its 9,520 acres, its machinery and equipment for $1,767,000. The owners of Central Cambalache continue to operate the mill. The Land Authority has also completed arrangements for buying the Guanica Central, once the biggest sugar property on the island.

Not First Land-Distribution Plan

This is not the first time the land distribution programs have been introduced in Puerto Rico. In 1921, the Partido Union de Puerto Rico [predecessor to the present Liberal Party] sponsored a combination land-distribution and low-cost housing project. Senator Celestina Iriarte, head of the Union Republican Party, in power for the 10 years up to 1940, told me that his party had distributed 35,000 acres to more than 4,000 persons.

Beginning in 1935, the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration began an extensive program of rehabilitation, redistribution, and resettling. The PRAA activities also include servicing of farm communities, rehousing, and rural electrification. An indirect method of land distribution has been going on since 1938 under the Farm Security Administration. Puerto Rican farmers have bought more than 18,000 acres with the help of FSA loans.

That the new Land Authority program is the most ambitious so far is indicated not only by the purchase of big corporate holdings but by the plan to make every one of the island's 150,000 agregados holders of their own lots within 10 years. The agregado, Mr. Gandara explained, is "part sharecropper and part slave." Distribution of small parcels is made once a month, the locations being assigned by a lottery in which all participate who are to receive a parcel.

The Authority buys most of its land in direct negotiations with the owners but it can also use condemnation and forced-sale proceedings. Mr. Gandara said that the most important part of the Land Law is the provision for "proportional profit farms" which are owned by the Government and leased in parcels of from 100 to 500 acres to preserve the efficiency of large-scale operation. Having proved his qualifications to the Authority, the lessee in such an arrangement contributes nothing but his farming skill to the enterprise and, in return, receives up to 15 per cent of the profits.

Planting on these big farms may be financed by private banks, said Mr. Gandara, either through the Government or directly to the individual lessee. The work on the estates will be done by the same jibaros who have always done it. In the future, however, the Authority plans to see that they own their own homes and land, and receive a share of the profits plus the prevailing wage.

Improvements in Puerto Rico

(1) Home of a typical agregado at Sabana Seca, before the family was moved out by the Land Authority, showing poor conditions of farm life, as of November, 1941. (2) Home of the same family rehabilitated on the Land Authority plot, as of June, 1942. (3) Same home as in No. 2 shown, except date is now October, 1942, and crops are planted. (4) The drawing of lots, the system by which the Land Authority makes its distribution of small plots of land. The recipient is reading the number which tells him which plot is to be his.

Roosevelt 'Gag' on Press Held 'Dangerous Precedent'

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Roy A. Roberts, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, has issued a statement declaring that "dangerous precedents" are being established by what he described as President Roosevelt's policy to restrict news coverage of the approaching United Nations Food Conference.

He said last night that a majority of the Society's Board of Directors had approved the statement. A special meeting of the Board had been called to discuss the matter, but since some members had not been able to attend, he said the statement was not being issued as a formal pronouncement of the Society.

President Roosevelt's declared policy denies reasonable access to original sources of information and progress of the forthcoming United Nations Food Conference," the statement said. "Without adequate information sound public opinion cannot be formed.

"The President's policy challenges the right of the American people to receive public information free of governmental restrictions or control. A pattern is being established which, if continued, will stifle the right of free inquiry and prevent continuous flow of full information to the public. The Government should not use voluntary censorship to serve its convenience and interest. We should strongly hold to the principle that in the United States the people have a right to participate in public decisions.

"The Government should not withhold or restrict information on the food conference. Newspapers are discouraged from exercising ordinary diligence in informing the public of the progress of these discussions, on the pretext that free inquiry might embarrass proceedings.

"Physical access to delegates is being restricted. Military information is not involved. Press and public gladly withhold information that aids the enemy. Dangerous precedents are being established which will hide in a cloud of public misunderstanding and doubt the solution of international problems, raising a question whether open covenants are being openly arrived at.

"This policy should be abandoned. It promotes distrust of the Government and denies the right of every American citizen to know what his Government is doing and to form an opinion about it. Only as the public is informed can democracy survive."

Joining Mr. Roberts, who is from the Kansas City Star, in issuing the statement were: William Allen White of the Emporia, Kan., Gazette; Tom Wallace of the Louisville, Ky., Times; Dwight Marvin, of the Troy, N. Y., Record; W. S. Gilmore of the Detroit, Mich., News; Wilbur Forrest of the New York Herald Tribune; Ben McKelway of the Washington Star; James M. North of the Fort Worth, Texas, Star-Telegram; Erwin D. Canham of The Christian Science Monitor; Basil L. Walters of the Minneapolis, Minn., Star-Journal, and Dwight Young of the Dayton, Ohio, Journal Herald.

Freedom for World News Demanded by AP Manager

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Describing Government suppression and control of the press as a primary cause of wars, Kent Cooper, General Manager of the Associated Press, today called upon the American press to exert militant leadership to obtain guarantees of freedom of world news in the next peace conference.

During his speech at the annual luncheon of the nonprofit newsgathering co-operative in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. Cooper paid tribute to the soldiers of the press and radio who have been killed since Pearl Harbor while on war assignments. Those at the luncheon stood silent for a moment at the request of Mr. Cooper and at the same time all wires of the organization throughout the nation were stopped.

Tribute was paid to Frank B. Noyes, President and Publisher of the Washington Star, former President of the Associated Press and still on its Board of Directors, for his almost 50 years of service to the association.

At the business session preceding the luncheon, W. J. Haley, joint Managing Director of the Manchester Guardian and the Evening News of Manchester, England, described the successful operations of British newspapers in wartime despite serious shortages of manpower and newsprint.

"I maintain there can well enough be some newspaper statesmanship exerted in the next peace conference," Mr. Cooper declared. "A free press is but one of the things it should demand. It should also take as its premise the fact that suppression and control of the press by governments constitute a prime cause of wars. . . .

"Militant action looking toward what we have and mean to keep here could gain not only renewed security for the status of the press at home but new respect abroad. Even if it could not gain any perceptible change in freedom of the press abroad, it could at least be assertive in one matter that affects the press internationally as well as domestically.

"That 'one matter' is to endeavor to gain guarantees that, first, news at its source shall be freely available to all everywhere; and, second, that no country shall give preferential transmission facilities to its own press as against the press of any other country. This means that correspondents of individual newspapers and press associations everywhere should have direct and equal access to the news of all governments and with equal facilities of transmission thereof to their own countries."

Dutch Would Drop Political Aloofness If Afforded 'Chance to Live in Peace'

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 19 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Ambassador to the United States, declared here that international organization of all countries could not be effective and proposed regional organizations of nations with similar vital interests.

Dr. Loudon told the opening session of the 52nd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution Saturday that the Dutch would abandon their traditional political aloofness to participate in such organizations if they afforded "a fair chance to live in peace."

President Roosevelt, in a message read to the convention, said this is a woman's war and American women must "take an even greater part in the task of production."

"It is a woman's war, first because we have never before faced an enemy whose pronounced policy has been the degradation of womanhood," the message declared, "whose ultimate design is to build a world where women everywhere will be slaves.

"It is a woman's war also, because no other war has so completely engaged the skill and strength of women. In shops and in offices, in factories and on the farm, women are doing men's jobs, that men may be free to do the supreme job of beating the Axis. . . . Women have played heroic roles in every crisis of our history, but no other crises has so deeply threatened their freedom, and so urgently demanded their strength."

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Trudy and the 'Secret Treasure'

By Elisabeth Coatsworth

Author of "Away Goes Sally," "The Littlest House," "Housebost Summer," etc.

Part One

"Take another piece of fudge, Kate," said Trudy generously, handing her friend a rather warm, sticky and soft brown square. It was Ann's fudge, which Trudy had found hardening on an unlikely windowsill. She had taken only half, but although she had been so moderate, she knew from experience that Ann would make an uproar when she came to get the plate.

"Thanks," said Kate. "Does this door lock?"

They were in the Tree House, comfortingly high above the ground, but the door of the Tree House did not lock. If Ann were in a warlike mood she might even try to get the last of the fudge back. Or if there weren't any, she might go off with something of Trudy's in return. Older sisters are sometimes merciless.

Trudy ate another piece of candy thoughtfully.

"It takes three to hold the door shut," she said. "Let's see who's around who might come up."

It turned out to be Emily whom they saw first come out of the house with a pail ready to gather wild raspberries, but she gave over her plan when bribed sufficiently. It wasn't safe to call down explanations, but sometime before Trudy had arranged a telephone from her house to the ground. It consisted of a tin can running on a strong double string. She had only to put her message in the can—a fairly clean one—and haul on the right string, for the can to travel obediently down to a branch of a small pine, where the message could be read, and an answer scrawled with the pencil which was tied to the can. All this took time, but was pleasantly secret.

In this case, Emily held out for four pieces of fudge if she came up and bore the brunt of battle.

"That's every bit there's left," said Trudy with wrinkled brow to Kate. "Oh, I know! We'll cut two pieces in two! That will give us each one more piece after she's had hers."

"Why don't we cut one piece into four?" asked Kate, a greedy child.

The Story Starts Here

Trudy was the youngest of the seven little girls in the Pratt family. The eldest was Ann, and the others were Barbara, Claire, Deborah, Emily and Francesca. Their mother and father had chosen their names so that the first letters would be in alphabetical order, according to their ages.

But though only seven, Trudy had a born leader's knowledge of how far it is safe to go with one's followers.

Agreeing With Emily

"She'd get mad and go off," she said briefly. And wrote a large "yes" on the much enduring paper.

Even with two pieces cut in two, Emily made a fuss, but that was smoothed down. Still Ann made no appearance. Either she hadn't gone for the fudge yet, or had decided that the matter was beneath the notice of a young lady of fourteen. You couldn't tell with Ann. If it weren't beneath her notice, she might wait to catch you off your guard. So Trudy sat on the floor of the Tree House with her back against the door (which opened in) and the other two sat on the window-seat sucking their fingers for the last taste of chocolate.

"Now what do we do?" asked Kate. "We can't sit here all day."

"Let's play guessing games," suggested Emily, a mild enough child.

But Trudy had a better idea.

"Let's pretend we're a Robber Band," she said. "Like Robin Hood and things. I'll be the leader and Kate can be my trusted lieutenant."

"What'll I be?" demanded Emily with some indignation.

"Someone has to be the Band," soothed Trudy. "That's very important. The leader and his trusty lieutenant have to have someone to lead, don't they?"

Emily looked uncertain.

"If you go down now, Ann will scalp you! You know you ate four pieces of fudge. You'd better stay and be the Robber Band."

So Emily yielded, as everyone knew she would.

"What shall we do, Leader?" asked Kate, who liked this kind of a game.

"We rob," said Trudy, simply.

"You mean from wicked people, to give to the poor," Emily insisted. "It's got to be like Robin Hood."

"Oh, I suppose so," said Trudy impatiently. "But I don't suppose Ann is wicked. Nor Maggie. Still I think fudge and cookies will be the best to take.

"Not anything that really belongs to people. Just pieces of pie and all—you know! And we'll leave mysterious notes to puzzle everyone. All about our treasure and our secret. We'll have all the girls nearly crazy with curiosity."

Kate bounced up and down.

Mysterious Plans

"What secret have we? What treasure?"

"Well, I don't know yet. We've got to have an oath, too. How is this:

"'I swear and vow'—that sounds exciting."

It took nearly half an hour before they had worked it out between them—even the Band helped—but when it was done, it was perfect.

"I swear and vow that I will not tell
Of the Secret Treasure in the Secret Well
Of the Sacred Necklace on the Sacred Strand
And the warlike members of the Robber Band."

They said it over and over.

"We'll dig a hole and put something in it which only we know about," Trudy explained. "That will be the Secret Treasure and the Secret Well, and I know Mummy will give me that old necklace of hers that's broken, and that can be the Sacred Strand, and we'll keep it in a box under the windowseat here in the Tree House. And our enemies will never know."

"Who are our enemies?" Kate asked.

A Sudden Interruption

"Ann just now," said Trudy. "I wish she'd hurry up and do something. Perhaps she's organizing a posse of sheriffs against us, or perhaps she doesn't even remember she made fudge this morning. She's such a forgetful girl."

At that moment a screen door slammed briskly and Ann appeared on the back verandah.

"Trudy! Emily!" she called cheerfully. "Mummy wants you!"

Silence from the Tree House. Everyone lay flat.

"It's a trap," Trudy hissed. "Don't answer! Don't say a word."

"Oh, I know you're up there," Ann called again. "Well, if you don't want to come with us, you needn't."

And once again the door closed briskly and Ann was gone.

The Robber Band was in a terrible quandary. Was this a trap? But how awful the words "if you don't want to come with us" sounded in their ears! "Come with us"—Where? For how long?

Curiosity became too much for them. Trap or no trap, they cautiously opened the door and came down the stairs of the Tree House, like three little rabbits creeping up to the dog kennel, not sure whether the dog was really there or wasn't.

(To be concluded next Monday)

Long-Legged Plover

Tall and proud
He holds his head,
His legs and toes
Are ruby red.

A Porcupine Fish

Strong of fin,
Tough of skin,
Bristling with spines,
Thick and thin.

Ibis of the Ganges

The Ibis plumed
In white and black
Has a down-curved beak
And an up-curved back.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Buffalo and the Proud Peacock

A big buffalo, who had spent all his life in the hills and on lonely prairies, was brought to the city to live in a large park. The park was lovely, with lots of trees to give shade on hot days, and a nice hut to sleep in on cold nights, and the buffalo made many friends among the children who came, mostly on Sunday mornings, with their father, to feed him and admire his big horns. Sometimes he was a little bit homesick for his brothers and sisters in the hills far away, but there he had never had children to talk to him, and he loved children.

It was all fine, until one day the keeper put a beautiful peacock in the yard with him. Then everything changed. When visitors came, the peacock would spread his tail like a fan and strut up and down. It was a wonderful tail, each feather showing bright colors of blue, green and gold. No one noticed the buffalo, and he found life very lonely.

The proud peacock walked carefully, his bright tail held up to catch the sunshine. The buffalo watched the children as they exclaimed in wonder at the bird's beautiful tail, and came close to the fence to see it better.

All summer the children came especially to see the peacock, with his wonderful fan tail, and all summer the buffalo was lonely, with no one to talk to him.

Then, one Sunday, a high wind blew so strong that the peacock could not spread his tail. Each time he tried, the wind would beat the tail down, and it hung limply behind him, all the bright colors hidden. He was very much annoyed. So many visitors came on Sundays, and he wanted to show off.

He did his best to spread his fan for the children, but they only laughed when the wind pushed his tail down to the ground, and shouted that he looked funny. This made him very angry, and he hurried away, leaving the buffalo to receive the choice bits of bread and cake which the children had brought with them. The children patted him and talked to him as they had done before the peacock came, and the buffalo was happy once more. As he ate his fill of the food offered to him he thought of the peacock, miserably sheltering from the wind. Carefully picking up a biscuit in his mouth, he carried it to the hut and laid it down beside the bird.

"How can you be so kind," said the peacock, "when I have been taking the good things all summer?"

"Because I want you for my friend," answered the buffalo. "I would love to have such a beautiful bird for a friend."

"And I," said the peacock "would like to have a big, strong friend as you would be."

That gave the buffalo an idea.

"Come with me," he said, "and I will shelter you from the wind, so that you will be able to spread your tail for the children."

So the two walked to the fence together, and the buffalo lay down on the ground so that his big body sheltered the peacock from the wind, and the peacock was able to spread his tail for the children to see. When they saw what the buffalo was doing they were delighted, and clapped their hands.

"He's a smart buffalo," they said. "See, he is keeping the wind from blowing down the peacock's tail." And the buffalo felt proud that he was so big and strong, and ever afterwards he and the peacock were the best of friends.

Robber Crow's Secret

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

A flock of cow blackbirds were walking about in a meadow one day, following some cattle that were pasturing there. They were dull-brown birds, not quite as large as a robin, and they were feeding on the small insects that the grazing cattle stirred up from the grass.

It was a lazy way to get food, but they were lazy birds. They spent most of their time loitering in the meadows or roaming about in little bands, like bird gypsies, through the woods and thickets.

Nesting time had come now, and the robins and warblers and finches and all the other birds were getting back from their wintering places in the south. Many of them had already built their nests, and those that had not were busily at work building them.

But the cowbirds were not busy. They built no nests; they raised no families of baby birds. The mother cowbirds did not even take the trouble to sit on their own eggs to hatch them.

They knew an easier way of getting these things done. The cowbird mothers laid their eggs in the nests of other birds!

There were plenty of nests at this time of year. And today, while her companions were feeding in the meadow, one of the cowbird mothers slipped away to a nearby thicket and found a wood pewee's nest. There were three creamy-white eggs in it, and the mother pewee was away from home.

Looking stealthily about to make sure that no one saw what she was about to do, the mother cowbird hopped quickly into the nest and laid her egg—a much larger one than the pewee's. Then she flew back to the meadow to join her companions.

It was a strange thing that she had done. But it was the way of the cowbirds. She herself, and every cowbird everywhere, had been hatched from an egg that was laid in another bird's nest.

But this time the mother pewee was not to be burdened by a big hungry cowbird baby that could eat more than all three of her own little ones put together.

An old robber crow happened by, spied the little nest, and flying boldly down to it he seized the largest of the four eggs and bore it off in his bill. He would enjoy the dainty morsel high in the top of some forest tree where he would not be bothered by the other birds.

And so the little wood pewee never knew what an exciting thing had happened to her nest that day. And the mother cowbird never knew what had happened to her egg, either.

Only the old robber crow knew. And he kept his secret to himself.

(Watch for a story about spring's greeting to the sun Monday after next.)

Lily Pond

Jack Frost built a shining roof
Upon our lily pond,
Covered every stem and leaf,
Every ferny frond.

There the lily buds were cuddled,
Safe from any harm,
Down within their silvery house,
Snugly close and warm.

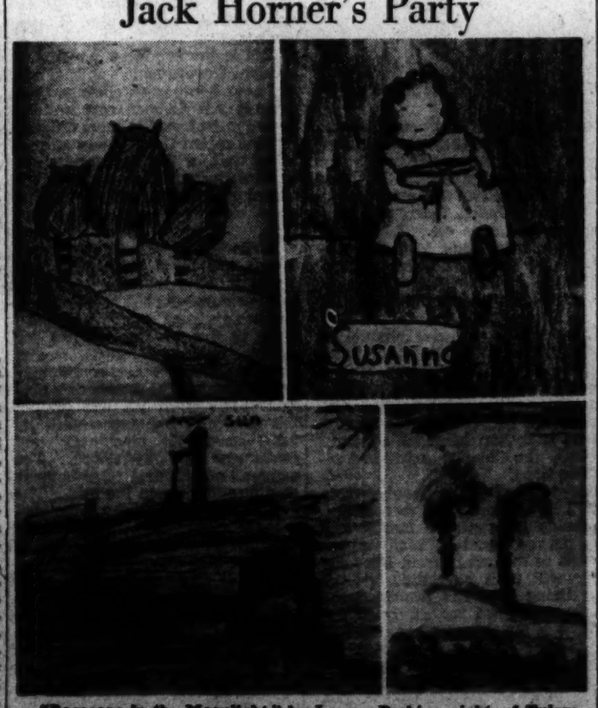
But now the spring rain comes a-knocking,
Shattering their glassy shelter—
See! out the lily buds come pushing,
Tumbling helter-skelter.

MARION DOYLE

These Were at the Party, Too

The following girls and boys also sent in good drawings: Phyllis Mattoon, 4, Madison, N. J.; Raymond Dewey Mains, Jr., 4, Hinsdale, Ill.; Barbara Lee Fields, 5, Seattle, Wash.; Elinor Linda Fei, 5, West Los Angeles, Calif.; Douglass Livingston, 5, Upper Darby, Pa.; Joanne Liscom, 5, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Laura Lee Barton, 5, Three Rivers, Mich.; Richard Phaneuf, 6, West Roxbury, Mass.; Jane Elizabeth Marshall, 6, Lakewood, Ohio; Lee Andrews, 6, Glendale, Calif.; Jerome Nelson, 6, Minneapolis, Minn.; Jean Harriett Hefti, 6, Monrovia, Calif.; Marilyn Frances Fei, 6, West Los Angeles, Calif.; Nancy Cordelia Mains, 7, Hinsdale, Ill.; Audrey Louise Harrison, 7, New York, N. Y.; Carl Heym, 7, Brooklyn Village, Ohio; Helen Louise Lewis, 7, Maplewood, N. J.; Gingy Lunding, 7, Highland Park, Ill.; Linda Schein, 7, Evanston, Ill.; Charles Broadbent, 7, Hyde Park, Mass.; David Jordan, 7, Needham, Mass.; Suzanne De Rosay, 7, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jimmy Uehling, 7, Norfolk, Va.; Virginia Watson, 8, Evanston, Ill.; Paula Mae Crandall, 8, Washington, D. C.; Joan Barbara Floyd, 8, Englewood, N. J.; Jocelyn Yorke Greene, 8, Tyngsboro, Mass.; Nell Hefti, 8, Monrovia, Calif.; Edna May Varney, 9, Great Neck, N. Y.; Don Parry Norford, 9, Chicago, Ill.; Elmer Steuernagel, 9, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert Peterson, 10, Needham, Mass.; Velma Arleen Marshall, 10, Clinton, Ind.; Joanne Gamlin, 10, Chicago, Ill.; David Eugene Phelps, 11, East Lansing, Mich.; Jimmy C. Clouser, 11, Mohnton, Pa.; Janie Mae Beklen, 11, Shiner, Texas; Jewell Wardwell, 11, Stoneham, Mass.; Barbara Perkins, 12, Tulare, Calif.; Connie Heym, 12, Brooklyn Village, Ohio; Bethel Barrus, 12, Portland, Mich.; Ellen Allison, Syracuse, N. Y.

Jack Horner's Party



"Raccoons in the Moonlight," by Lenore Perkins, eight, of Tulare, Calif.; "Portrait of Susanna" (her doll), by Linda Norford, six, of Chicago, Ill.; "Gardening in the Sun," by Joan B. Safford, seven, of Hartford, Conn.; "Palm Trees by the Shore," by Sarge Carleton, four, of Miami, Fla.

Bill to Continue Hull Pacts Called Act to Dictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 19—Declaring that the pending bill to continue the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act another three years might better be called "an act to establish a dictatorship," Samuel Crowther, writer and economist, in testimony today before the House Ways and Means Committee disclosed the strong feelings which the Hull program is generating.

Mr. Crowther, like other opponents, maintained that there are neither tariffs nor trade at the present time, so tha the real issue surrounding the proposed bill is simple, "Shall Congress abdicate as a Congress and deed to the Chief Executive the arbitrary and absolute power to form a present and postwar United States according to his judgment or his fancy, or shall it regain the right, which we have considered inalienable, of the American people to determine their own future through their Congress?"

Hope that an air of nonpartisanship would surround extension of the reciprocal trade-agreement powers, as it did the Lend-Lease bill, has so far not been justified in the sharp discussions before the House Committee. Instead, a verbal battle harking back to the Smoot-Hawley tariff and dividing the group on party lines has broken out.

Vigorous Witness

Mr. Crowther, well-known writer, who collaborated with Henry Ford on a number of books, including "My Life and Work," made a vigorous witness, and sparred with Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia, leader of the group seeking to continue the Treaty authority.

"I say to you that, as a matter of common honesty," Mr. Crowther declared today, "it is the duty of Congress unequivocally to tell the world that the United States is not committed to any postwar policy, that the sole power to commit rests with the people through their Congress, and that neither the Executive nor the Congress has the power to commit this nation to a specific course of future action which can bind any future Executive or future Congress."

Mr. Crowther charged that "this Administration is engaged in a series of commitments, extending beyond the war, that are of such a sweeping character that it does not dare to submit them to the people. These commitments are, for the most part, secret and I am unaware of their complete extent, but I trust that the Congress will dig out and exhibit the full roster of commitments. Here and now I can give you only two instances, but these are of profound significance.

"If enough of these agreements are made, the eventual peace treaty will have been made before ther is a peace table," Mr. Crowther declared.

"The resolution further means that the Administration, under the guise of promoting peace and trade, will go into business and, since most of the products in question are agricultural, will go into business competition with the American farmer."

Threefold Conclusion

Mr. Crowther reached the following three conclusions:

"1. That a planned and regimented international economic union is being actively promoted by the Roosevelt Administration, through the Department of State, by a use or misuse of the Lend-Lease Act and the war powers.

"2. That the aim of this union is to make the member nations dependent each on the other by each giving up a portion of its economic sovereignty and receiving in return a long-term order for the commodities allocated to it for production.

"3. That the United States will directly finance both the production and the buying, will assume a further stake through the settlement of the claims arising under Lend-Lease, will guarantee all contracts, and will manage and police the whole vast scheme."

Impersonation Case Decision Reversed by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that a statute prohibiting anyone from impersonating a Federal officer, with intent to defraud, applies to those who "have, by artifice and deceit, sought to cause the deceived person to follow some course he would not have pursued but for the deceitful conduct."

Associate Justice Hugo L. Black delivered the 7-to-1 opinion, which reversed the action of the Federal District Court in St. Louis, Mo., in dismissing an indictment charging two men with impersonating Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

In seeking a Supreme Court review, the Department of Justice asserted that the District Court's ruling "would permit wholesale impersonations of Federal officers."

Mr. Justice Black said: "The statute covers the acquisition of information by impersonation, although the information may be wholly valueless to its giver."

Under the legislation, he added, "a person may be defrauded although he parts with something of no measurable value at all."

Dissent by Roberts

Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts dissented and Associate Justice Frank Murphy did not participate.

The litigation applied to Philip Lepowitch and Marvin Spector who, the Justice Department alleged, falsely pretended to be F. B. I. agents and demanded of Mrs. Adele Silk that she give them information concerning the whereabouts of Abe Zaidman. Further details were not given in the petition or the Supreme Court opinion.

In another 7-to-1 decision y Associate Justice Wiley B. Rutledge, the Court ruled that a shipowner is liable for wages and "both maintenance and cure" to a seaman who leaves a vessel on authorized shore leave and is injured "while traversing the only available route between the moored ship and a public street."

"Shore leave is an elemental necessity in the sailing of ships, a part of the business as old as the art, not merely a personal diversion," Mr. Justice Rutledge said in an opinion which gave two seamen the right to maintain suits against their employers.

Among other actions the court:

Agreed to review an Interstate Commerce Commission order approving a proposed merger of what were described as the principal motor carriers operating along the Atlantic seaboard into the "largest common carrier of property by motor vehicle in the United States." This description was given by the counsel for the Department of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau Federation and McLean Trucking Company, Inc. of Fayetteville, N. C., in urging the review. A three-judge Federal Court in New York upheld the I. C. C. order.

Refused to review a decision holding that provisions of the 1938 Civil Aeronautics Act, requiring a Federal certificate of air-worthiness, may constitutionally be applied to an airplane flight entirely within one state. Validity of the regulations was challenged by Cort A. Rosenhan, an amateur airplane builder, who was convicted in the Federal District Court in Salt Lake City, Utah, and fined $1 on each of four alleged offenses.

Agreed to review a decision enjoining striking conductors, engineers and firemen from committing acts of violence against the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad following a dispute over wages and working conditions. An injunction granted Jan. 3, 1942, by the Federal District Court in Quincy, Ill., was sustained by the Federal Circuit Court in Chicago.

Price Control Jurisdiction

Agreed to review a decision by a three-judge Federal Court in New Jersey holding that it lacked jurisdiction to enjoin enforcement of the Emergency Price Control Act. In dismissing a challenge of the constitutionality of the Act by a group of Northern New Jersey meat dealers, the three-judge court said that the law set up an emergency court of appeals here to pass on legal controversies involving the legislation.

Affirmed a decision holding constitutional a provision of the Pennsylvania Corporate Net Income Tax Act applying to the allocation of wages and salaries and gross receipts. The action was taken in an order, without a written opinion, which merely said that the judgment appealed from was affirmed.

Refused to review a decision approving a plan for the reorganization of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company worked out by the I. C. C.

Women Start Planting 60,000 Trees, Town Project of Men Now in Service

VICTORIA, Ill., April 19 (AP)—Women of this western Illinois community have taken over a man-sized reforestation project because men are not available to carry on the job they started five years ago.

The women started April 4 the task of foresting a 60-acre barren strip left by a coal company near here. The company has carried on a program of reforestation of its waste lands since the mine was opened in 1938, and more than 450,000 trees have been planted.

But the lack of manpower threatened discontinuance of the plantings scheduled for this spring. Mining company officials, however, laid their problem before the women of Victoria and the response was immediate.

Wives, sweethearts, and mothers of men in the armed forces offered to do the work—as a partiotic duty. They agreed the plantings have made the areas attractive wildlife havens as well as serving the fundamental purpose of giving proper vegetative covering to the stripped land.

There was a brief ceremony yesterday before the women, under leadership of Mrs. Ruth Cannon, wife of the Mayor, started planting 60,000 seedling forest trees—this year's quota.

National and State officials of the Izaak Walton League of America were present, and the women were chartered as the Tree Planters Chapter of the League—the third all-woman chapter in the country. The others are in Minneapolis, Minn., and Fullerton, Calif.

37 More Ships Ordered

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, April 19 (AP)—Chester L. Churchill, President, announced that the Maritime Commission had awarded the New England Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland a contract for construction of 37 more ships.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17
"The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit"
Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; sheep; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Mts. 22nd year. $220 fee. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith
Pittsford, Vt.

MON-O-MOY
THE SEA CAMPS FOR BOYS
WONO for Girls 6-16
BREWSTER, MASS., CAPE COD
Sailing. Riflery. Riding. Tutoring. Naval unit, navigation. Shop and farm work. Physical fitness. Cabins. Nurse. Junior Counselor's Training Course. Junior, Intermediate, and Senior Camps. Booklet.
HARRIMAN M. DODD, AUBURN, MASS.

SINGING RIDGE
300-Acre Wilderness Camp for Boys
Near West Point and Bear Mountain in the Historic Hudson Valley
Riding at 3000-Acre Ranch. 100 Horses. Real Cowboys. Tennis—Trips—Complete Program—Private Lake—All Water Sports. Counselors Selected for Character and Ability. Campers Carefully Chosen—Limited to Fifty. Write for folder. Allan Dewey, Dir., R. F. D. #2, Peekskill, N. Y.

LEELANAU
GLEN ARBOR, MICH.
Camp for Boys — Established 1921
Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet.
Arthur E. Huey, Director.
Homestead for adults under same management

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

NAWAKWA
POCONO PINES, PA. Girls 6 to 17. 18th Season. Mountain Camp 3 hrs. N. Y. Campers escorted from city. On private lake; sandy beach; cabins; boating, tennis, riding, arts and crafts, Y projects; nature study. CHICKAGAMI for BOYS, opp. shore of lake. Booklet "M."
R. Y. Office, 11 W. 42nd St. LO. 5-1980

KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan
Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership. BOOKLET.
Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER
398 BELT AVENUE ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH RICKFORD, Box M, East Brewster, Mass.

RED WING—RED CLOUD
On Lake Champlain, New York
Happy, healthy summer for girls and boys, 6-18. Separate camps. Unexcelled facilities for riding, sailing. Individualized programs. Distinctive leadership. Scouting, camp craft, photography, sports. First Aid. Home Nursing. Victory gardens. 32nd season.
Louis E. Lambert, McDonogh School, McDonogh, Md.

BLAZING TRAIL Denmark Maine
For Girls 13-18
Enjoy the advantages of a summer of co-operative living and community helpfulness. CAMP LIFE plus the opportunity of constructively helping with the war effort. Girls work and play under superior leadership. For complete information write the Director, Miss Eugenie M. Parker, Denmark, Me.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

Bald Hill Farm
White Mountains, Conway, New Hampshire
Boys and Girls 5-12. July 5-Aug. 29.
Ideal vacation place for your child. Private home atmosphere, camp activity. Hiking, Swimming, Gardening, Nature Study. Limited enrollment. Full season $150.
Write Mrs. Martha Dickson Cowin, Dir., Bald Hill Farm, Conway, N. H., or tel. Boston representative—Kirkland 1188.

We Urge You to Buy Early

Because of wartime conditions, retailers will not have as many Nazareth styles on sale as they formerly had.
They will have modernly styled Nazareth underwear for infants one-year old and up, and serviceable styles for boys and girls up to 16 years.
Buy your spring and summer supply early—be sure you get Nazareth long-wearing quality—look for the name on each garment.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 Broadway, Dept. M, New York
Mills at Nazareth, Pa.
Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60b	2	58½	58¼	58¼	—2⅛
Acme Steel (3)	3	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ½
Adams Exp (.45a)	9	12¼	12	12¼	
Air Reduction (1a)	7	42½	42	42	— ½
Ala & Vicks (6) †	30	71	71	71	+2
Alaska Juneau	24	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Alb&Susq (7½a) †	20	100	100	100	
Allegheny Corp	39	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Allegheny pf xw	29	17⅞	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Allegh pf $30 ww	68	18⅛	17¾	17¾	+ ⅛
Allegheny pr pf	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+1
Allen Ludl SU .35g	21	24¾	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	155	154¾	155	+ ¼
Allied Mills (1e)	4	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Allied Strs (.30g)	23	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	3	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
Alpha P Cem (¼g)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Amal Leath	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Amal Leath pf ½t	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Amerada Pet (2)	7	81¼	81	81	— ⅛
Am Ag Chem 2.20	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Am Airlines (1½a)	2	63	63	63	
Am Bank Note ¼g	1	16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
Am Bk N pf (3) †	50	58⅜	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
Am Beach (¼a)	18	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Am Brake Shoe ⅛p	2	37½	36	37	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	173	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	
Am Can (3)	6	80½	80	80½	+ ⅜
Am Can pf (7)	†10	1775½	175½	175½	—1
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	6	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
Am Ch&Cable ½pg	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
Am Ch&Cab pf (5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a †	10	105	105	105	— ⅝
Am Colortype .15g	1	9	9	9	
Am Crys Sug ¼g	4	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Am Distill	7	22¾	22	22	— ¼
Am Encaustic Til	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am Export (½g)	4	27¼	27	27	
Am & For Power	17	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Am&FP $6pf ¾ak	2	62	61½	62	—1¼
Am & F P 2 pf	28	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	3	33½	32¾	32¾	— ½
Am Hide&Leather	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Hide&L pf (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+1¼
Am Home P (2.40)	2	62	61¾	62	+ ⅞
Am Ice	3	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Internat (¼g)	8	8¼	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	20	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Am Loco pf 1¾ak	5	100½	99	99	+1¾
Am M&Foy (.20g)	9	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	4	25¼	25¼	25¾	+ ⅞
Am M 6⅞ pf 6 †	50	118¼	118	118	
Am News 1.80 †	70	32	32	32	
Am Pow & Lt	15	2¼	2	2¼	
Am P & L $6 pf	19	31½	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
Am P & L $5 pf	21	28⅛	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Am Rad&St S .15g	44	9	8⅞	9	
Am Roll Mill .20g	34	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Am R M pf 4½ †	3	64½	63¾	64	+ ¼
Am Safety Raz ½g	2	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Seating (1e)	2	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bl 1g †	20	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅜
Am Smelt & R (2)	3	44½	44	44	— ½
Am Sm & R pf 7 †	10	150½	150½	150½	
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
Am Sti Fdrs ½pg	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref ½pg	2	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	+1
Am Sum Tob ½ag	4	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel (9)	15	144	143½	144	+ ½
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	53	52⅞	53	
Am Tob B (3a)	6	54½	54¼	54¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	60	138½	138½	138½	+ ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	37	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Am Viscose (1g)	3	36¼	37	37¼	+ ½
Am Water Works	140	7⅞	7½	7½	
Am Wat W 1pf (6)	1	72	72	72	
Am Woolen	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Wool pf (2k)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
An Zinc L & S	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½pg	24	29⅜	29	29	
Anac W&C ¼ag †	20	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
Anchor Hock .15g	1	19	19	19	
Armour Illinois	24	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pf	†20	56½	65½	65½	+3½
Arch-Dan-M (½pg)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110½	110½	
Armstrong Ck ¼ag	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Arnold Const (½)	3	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Artloom Carp .10g	3	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	13	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ⅜
As D Gd 1 pf 6 †	50	82	82	82	+ ½
Atch T&SF (3g)	35	55¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF pf (5)	5	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
Atl Coast Line 2g	9	32½	32	32	
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	56	56	56	— ⅝
Atl Refining (.15g)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
Atl Refin pf 4	†210	109	108⅞	109	+ ¾
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	10	12	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Powd ¾ag	†170	62	61	62	+ ¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	†10	120	120	120	+1¼
Austin Nichols	10	4½	4½	4½	
Aust Nich pr A	†430	50⅞	49¼	50	+1
Aviation Corp .10g	44	5¾	5½	5⅝	
Baldwin Z-Lead	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Calumet&Hec ¼ag	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼ag	8	17½	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
Can Dr G A (.60)	21	21¾	20¼	21⅛	+1⅛
Can Pacific	13	10⅜	10	10	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) †	50	41½	41¼	41¼	
Carc C&O (5)	†150	95	94½	95	+ ¾
Caterpil Tract (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp ½ag	12	35	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	30	103¼	103¼	103¼	+2¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	20	112	112	112	+1¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	30	124	123¼	124	+ ¼
Celotex Corp (½)	*14	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 5 †	20	89½	89½	89½	+1¾
Cent Aguirre 1½	21	19⅝	19	19¾	+ ⅛
Cent Fdry (.10g)	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Cent RR N J	12	11	11½	11⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Viol Sug 2½a	25	18	17	18	+1
Century Rib pf 7 †	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	
Cerro de Pas (4)	1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅜
Certain-teed Prod	12	5½	5⅜	5½	
Cert-teed 6%pf †	600	58⅞	57	57	—1
Chain Belt (¼ag)	1	19	19	19	
Champ P&F ¼ag	10	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅞
Chas & Ohio (3g)	30	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
Chas & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	— ½
Chi & E Ill	15	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill A .50g	25	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅜
Chi Great West	6	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
Chi Grt W pf 4½s	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
Chi Mail Order ½a	10	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	6	20¼	20	20	+ ⅜
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	
Chi Rc Is & Pac	1	1	1	1	
Chi R I 6%pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Childs Co	8	2¼	2½	2½	
Chrysler Corp ¾ag	9	72⅞	72½	72¾	+ ⅜
City Ice&F (1.20)	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅜	+ ⅛
City I&F pf 6½ †	10	102½	102½	102½	— ½
City Stores	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
Clark Equip (¾ag)	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅝
Clev El Il pf 4½s †	10	112	112	112	+ ¼
Climax Mol 1.20g	7	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
Clev Gr Br pf(5) †	1	104	104	104	
Clev&Pitt 5½s †	10	89¾	89½	89⅝	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody ⅛ag	3	35	35	35	
Colgate-Palm-P ½	12	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik	6	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+1
Col & South †	70	11¼	11	11	
Col & Sou 1 pf	†100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛

Today's Sales (est.) 960,000
Previous day's sales 458,805
1943 volume to date 102,811,825
1942 volume to date 33,876,634

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
Colum Br B (.30g)	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½ag	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Colum G & El	87	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Col G&E $5½pf 6	†7	58½	58	58	— ⅛
Colum Pict (½aa)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
Col Pict pf (2¼k)	1	37	37	37	
Comm Credit (3)	3	34¼	34	34	+ ⅛
Comm Invest Tr (3)	11	37	36½	37	+ ⅞
Comm Solvents .60a	3	14¼	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
Con'wlth & South	51	1i	⅝	1i	+ ⅛
Conn & Sou pf	35	55	53⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
Con'wlth Ed .70g	22	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
Conde Nast (.40a)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½a	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
Con C pr pf 6½s †	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
Cons Copper ½5e	19	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison (1.60)	21	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	10	95⅞	95¼	95¼	— ⅛
Consol Film 1st	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Cons Film I pf ¼ak	1	14	14	14	
Consol Oil (½)	56	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
Con Vultee (½ag)	16	19⅞	19⅜	19½	
Cons Vultee pf 1¼k	3	25¼	25½	25½	— ⅛
Consolidation Coal	21	14¾	14¼	14¾	
Consolidation Cl pf	3	65½	65	65	
Container Corp ½ag	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅝	
Cont Baking ½ag	16	8	7¾	8	
Cont Can (¼ag)	13	30⅝	30¼	30½	
Cont Diam Fib ¼ag	9	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	47¾	47¼	47⅝	+ ⅜
Cont Motors (.25g)	43	6¼	6¼	6¾	
Cont Oil Del (1)	9	34	33½	33¾	— ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	7	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Cop'weld S pf 2½	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	1	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
Corn Products 2.60	12	56½	56¾	56½	
Corn International	5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	23	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Crane cv pf 5 †	10	104¾	104¾	104⅝	+1¼
Cream of Wh (¾ag)	2	21¾	21	21	— ⅛
Crosley Corp ½ag	7	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
Crown C&S ½ag	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Crown Zellerb (1)	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
Crucible Steel (2g)	7	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
Crucible Stl pf (5)	5	79½	79½	79½	
Cuba RR pf †	40	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ 1⅛
Cub-Am Sug (¾a)	12	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
Curtis Publishing	207	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Curtis Pub pf †	90	74½	74	74	—1
Curtis P pr pf ¾ak	7	35½	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	251	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½pg	2	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
Cutler-Hammer ¼ag	12	20⅝	19½	19½	— ½
Davies Ch .60e	5	16	15⅜	16	+ ⅛
Decca Records (1)	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	18	34⅞	34¼	34½	
Deere & Co pf	2	33	33	33	— ¼
Diesel-Wem G ⅜pg	2	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Del & Hudson	19	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	74	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Den & R G W pf	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Detroit Ed (.60g)	17	18¼	18	18	
Devon&Ray(1)	190	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅞
Diamond M 1½	3	32	31⅞	32	+ ¼
Diamt Motor ¼ag	4	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	18	30⅜	29½	29½	— ¾
Dixie Cup (¼ag)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Dixie Cup A2½	†290	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	5	24¼	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h.80g	16	20⅞	20	20	— ⅛
Douglas Airc (5e)	4	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ¼
Dresser Mfg (1½ag)	18	27⅜	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Dunhill Internat	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
du Pont deN (1g)	9	142¼	142	142	+ ½
du Pont pf (4½)	5	127½	126¾	127½	+ ⅞
Duq Light 1pf 5 †	10	119½	119½	119½	
Eastern Air Lines	4	36¾	36½	36½	
Eastern Roll Mill	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg (3)	4	40¼	40	40¼	+1
El & Mus Ind .06g	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½ag	11	35½	35	35½	+ ⅜
Elec Boat (1e)	7	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	10	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	8	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	16	52⅞	51¼	52⅞	+1⅜
El Storage Bat (2)	3	37⅜	37¼	37¼	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	119	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
Eng P S 5 pf 5 †	10	77	77	77	+ ¼
Equit Office Bldg	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
Erie Railroad (1e)	16	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
Erie Railroad ct 1a	64	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
Erie Rail pf A (5)	8	50	49	49	
Eureka V Cl ⅓g	8	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Evans Products	1	9	9	9	
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	28	27½	28	+ ¾
Exchange Buffet	1	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Mor (1)	1	39	38¾	38¾	+ ½
Fajardo Sugar (2)	9	24⅞	24½	24¾	+ ½
Fed Lt&Tract ¼ag	1	12	12	12	
Fed Lt&T pf 6 †	20	96	96	96	—1
Fed Mog&Sm (1g)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Mot Tr .10a	1	5½	5½	5½	
Fed D Strs 1.40a	1	20	19¾	20	+ ⅝
Fed D St pf 4½ †	†70	89¾	88¼	89¾	+ 1⅛
Firestone T&R ¾ag	18	34¼	33¾	34	+ ¼
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	
First Nat Strs 2½	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¾
Flintkote (¼ag)	1	18½	18½	18½	
Florence Stove ½pg	2	29¾	29½	29¾	+1
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Follans Stl pf †	40	40¼	40	40	
Food Fair Stores 1	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35g	1	7	47	47	
Foster Wheeler	14	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	7	8	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
Gabriel Co .10g	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Gair (Robt) (¼e)	214	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	26	14	12¾	13⅞	+1⅜
Gamewell ½pg †	20	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼e	15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Gar W Ind pf (½)	1	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ag	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans (2e)	4	41	41	41	
Gen Baking .30g	3	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze	4	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	4	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
Gen Cigar (1)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
GenCable pf 7% †	110	86¾	86	86¼	+ ⅛
Gen Elec (1.40)	53	35⅞	35½	35¾	
Gen Foods (.80g)	15	38⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	2	116	116	116	
Gen G&E A	28	2	1⅞	2	
Gen Mills (4)	1	88	88	88	— ½
Gen Motors ½ag	30	49¾	49	49	— ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv .20a	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	4	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	1	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Gen Real & Util	1	1	1	1	
Gen Real & Util pf	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
Gen Refract (.30g)	4	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
Gen Shoe (½ag)	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Gen Ry Signal ¼ag	1	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
Gen Ry Sig pf 6 †	10	106	106	106	
Gen S C pf 3k	†105	76	75½	75⅜	— ⅛
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22	21½	22	+ ⅝
Gen Time Inst	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½ag	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
Gillette S R .45e	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
Gillette Saf R pf 5	1	73	73	73	+1½
Gimbel Bros	12	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gliddon Co (.30g)	21	19¼	19	19	— ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1i	1i	1i	+ ⅛
Goodrich(BF) ¼ag	14	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
Goodrich (BF) pf 5	2	95	94¾	95	
Goodyear T&R ½ag	26	34⅞	34¾	34½	+ ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	95	95	95	— ½
Goth Hosiery ¼e	13	7⅜	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	48	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Granby C Min .60	1	6	6	6	
Grand Union	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
Granite C SU .35e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	3	33⅝	33⅜	34⅛	+ ⅞
Gt Nor Ir O ct 2a	4	17½	17	17	— ½
Gt Nor Ry pf (2e)	19	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
Gt West Sug (1g)	1	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp (1)	20	17¼	17	17	
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Gunston Sugar	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gunston Sug pf	†150	125	124¼	125	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	68	8¾	8	8	— ¼
Gulf M&O of 2½ak	2	37¾	37½	37½	
Hack Water (1½i)	1	25	25	25	— ½
Half Printing (1)	4	16½	16	16	
Hamil Watch .40g	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Harb-Walker ¼ag	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Hat Cp Am (¼ag)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .25g	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
Hayes Mfg	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday 48.3 Prev. day 48.3
Month ago 45.8 Year ago 33.1
1943 high 49.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Hazel-Atl Gl (5) †	20	99	99	99	— ½
Heroles Motor (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Hercules Powd ½ak	4	80	80	80	+ ⅛
Hart Pow pf 6 †	20	132¼	132¼	132¼	+ ¼
Holly Sugar (1)	6	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Min	23	37½	36	36½	— ½
Hood-Hersh B ¼ag	2	14¼	14	14¼	
Household F pf 5 †	40	108	108	108	— ¼
Houston Oil	18	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Hudson & Man	2	2	2	2	
Hudson Bay (½2)	12	26⅞	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Hudson Mot	36	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Hupp Motor	31	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Illinois Central	20	13⅜	13¼	13⅛	— ⅜
Ill Cent Ll (4) ^	30	43	43	43	—1¼
Indian Refin	2	12¼	12	12	
Int Hydro-Elec A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Ingals P&L .60g	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Inspir Cop ½ag	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Interchem Cp 1.60	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Interest Rubber 1g	2	8	8	8	
Interlake Iron ⅛e	21	9	8¾	8¾	
Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	162	162	162	—1½
Int Harvester (2)	12	68	67½	67½	— ⅜
Int Harv pf (7) †	50	169	169	169	
Int Mer Marine	9	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Int Min & Ch ⅛e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ⅜
Int Mining	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Int Nick Can (2)	47	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅜
Int Nick Can pf 7	50	133	133	133	+2
Int Paper	22	11⅜	11	11¼	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf (5)	6	57½	57	57	— ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	12	6¾	6¾	6½	+ ⅛
Jarvis WB) 30g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Johns-Manville ½ag	1	81½	81½	81½	—1
Jones & L Stl (1g)	16	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfA 5	3	62⅞	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅛
Jones&L Stl pfB 5	2	77	76½	77	+1
Joy Mfg (.20g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Kan City South	27	10	9¾	9¾	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Kelsey-H WhA 1½	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Kelsey-Hay B ¾ag	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Kennecott Cop ¼ag	46	33¼	32⅞	33¼	+ ⅜
Kimberly-Clark (1)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Apr17
Kinney (GR) Co	4	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Kinney$5pf1⅛k	†100	41	40¾	41	+1
Kresge (SS) ¼ag	10	22	21¾	22	— ⅛
Kress (S H) 1.60	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
Kroger Groc (2)	1	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅛
Laclede Gas pf †	30	62¼	62	62¼	+ ½
Lambert Co (1½)	8	23	23	23	
Lane Bryant (1)	1	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
Lee Rub&T (¾ag)	1	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
Lehigh Port C 1½	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
Lehigh Val Coal	102	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Lehigh V Coal pf	45	17

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5½	5	5½
200	Ainsworth (¼g)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Air Assoc (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
3500	Airc Assoc (¼e)	3¾	3½	3½
100	Air-Way El Ap	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Ala Gt Sou (8e)	62½	62½	62½
200	Allied Prod (2)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Allied Prod A (1¾)	125¾	125¾	125¾
100	Alum Ltd (8.8e)	113¾	113½	113¾
300	Alum Co Am (1g)	124¾	124¾	124¾
250	AlumCoAm pf (6)	110¾	110¼	110¼
200	Am Beverage	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Am Book (1¾g)	29¾	29¾	29¾
100	Am Box Board (¾e0)	6¾	6¾	6¾
800	Am Cyan B (.80)	36¾	37¾	36¾
400	Am&For P kar	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Am G&E (1.80)	34½	34½	34½
100	Tm G&E pf (4¾)	107¼	107¼	107¼
500	Am Gen (.15g)	5	5	5
800	Am LightRT (1.20)	16¾	16¾	16¾
1300	Am Maracaibo	11	⅞	⅞
900	Am Republics (.35e)	10¾	10¼	10¼
800	Am Superpow	1¼	⅞	⅞
100	Am Superpow 1 pf	86¼	87½	86¼
4400	Am Superpow pf	13¼	11	12
1100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
200	Am Writ Pap	4	4	4
200	Apex Elec Mfg ⅛g	12	12	12
1700	Ark Nat Gas A	3	3¼	3¼
2000	Ark N Gas pf (.90g)	10¼	10	10¼
500	Arc Equip (.25g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
800	Ashland OilR (.40)	6	6	6
20	Atl Gas Lt pf (6)	100	100	100
75	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	35	35	35
600	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Automat Prod	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Axton-Fish A	66	65	65
200	Babcock & Wil	22	22	22
50	Baldw Loco pf (3.10)	35½	35½	35½
800	Barium Stk Stl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10	Basic Refract	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Beaunit Mills	10¼	10¾	10¼
1100	Beech Aire (1e)	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Bellanca Airc	4	4	4
200	Berk & Gay Furn	½	½	½
75	Blauners (.40g)	8	4⅞	8
100	Bliss (EW) (2)	15¾	15¾	15¾
70	Bohack (HC) 1pf	52	47	52
50	Borne Scrym (2½e)	27½	27½	27½
200	Mowm-Bilt H	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	8¾	8½	8½
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
600	Bras Tr L&P (h¾g)	20¾	20½	20½
600	Brewst Aero	6	5⅞	5⅞
200	Bridgpt Mach	4½	4¼	4¼
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3	3	3
2700	Brown-F Dist	17⅞	16¾	17½
200	Brown Rubber	1½	1⅜	1⅜
250	Buckeye P L (.30g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Buf N&EP pf	15	15	15
150	Buf N&EP 5pf	92	92	92
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12¾	12¾
1600	Burry Biscuit	2½	2⅜	2½
700	Cal El Pow	8¾	8¾	8¾
900	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3300	Can Marconi (.04g)	1	1⅛	1⅛
100	Carnation (1a)	42	42	42
1300	Carrier Corp	13¾	13½	13¾
1200	Catalin Am (.10e)	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
600	Cen&SW Ut	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Cen Hud G&E (.34g)	8½	8¼	8½
80	CenNYPow pf (5)	93½	91¾	93½
50	Chi Flex Shaft	60½	60½	60½
350	Childs pf	16¾	16	16
700	Cities Service	8¾	8⅝	8¾
250	Cit Svc pf	77¾	77	77¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
500	Cleve Tract (⅜g)	12¾	12¾	12
3100	Colon Develop	3¼	3	3¼
400	Colonial Airl	5½	5½	5½
100	Colts P F Arm (¾g)	53¾	53¾	52¾
1400	Comwith & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Conlm P Svc (1.60)	18½	18½	18½
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4	4	4
200	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61½	61½	61½
10	Con G&EBalpfB (4½)	114½	114½	114½
900	Cons Gas Ut	4	3⅞	4
25	Cons Mng & S (.15a)	39½	39½	39½
400	Cons Stl Corp (¼g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
80	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	86¾	86½	86¾
200	Cont Roll & Stl (½g)	13½	13¾	13½
100	Copper Range (¾e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
100	Cosden Petro pf	17½	17½	17½
100	Courtaulds (.091g)	7	7	7
400	Creole Pet (½a)	21¼	20½	20½
200	C W Liquid	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	Crown C Pet	3¼	3¼	3¼
400	Crown Drug (.05g)	1½	1½	1½
2100	Cuban Atl Sug (2½e)	14½	14⅜	14½
200	Darby Pet (¼g)	15	14½	14⅝
200	Dayton Rub (½g)	15	15	15
100	Dejay Strs (.35e)	4¼	4¼	4½
1000	Derby Oil	3½	3⅛	3⅛
500	Det Mich Stove (.10g)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
100	Divco Twin Trk (¼e)	5	5	5
150	Driver-Har (2.40)	27	26¾	27
200	Duro-Test (.05g)	2	2	2
100	East Gas & F	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	East G&F spf (1¾k)	32½	32	32½
100	East G&F prpf (4½)	57½	57½	57½
100	East Sta Corp	½	½	½
25	East Sta pf A	16⅝	16¾	16¾
125	East Sta pf B	17¼	17	17
100	East Sug As pf (1¼k)	38	37½	38
100	Ha-Ver Wash MB (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
72100	El Bond&Sh	6½	5⅞	6½
2300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	67⅞	66¼	67½
700	Eo Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	62½	61½	62
300	El P&L 2 pf A	21¾	20¾	20¾
100	El P&L war	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Emerson Elec (.10g)	8	7¾	7¾
500	Equity Corp	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
250	EquityCrpd3pf (1½k)	31½	31	31
400	Esquire Inc (.20g)	4	3¾	4
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	10	10	10
900	Fairchild En & Air	2½	2¼	2¼
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17½	17½	17½
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	65	65	65
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	85½	86½	86½
1000	Frank Cou Dia (1e)	3¼	3¼	3½
200	Gellman Mfg (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
110	Gen Share pf (6d)	71	71	71
50	Gen WatG&E pf (3)	39	39	39
25	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
2300	Glen Alld Coal (.40g)	16½	16½	16½
100	Godchaux Sug B	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Gray Mfg	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Gt Atl&P nv (1¼g)	79	78½	79
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	132½	132½	132½
100	Green T&D (1e)	8½	8½	8½
900	Gulf Oil (1)	44¼	44¾	44¾
200	HatCorAmB (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Hazeltine (⅛g)	28½	28¼	28½
100	Hearn D Strs	3	3	3
300	Hecla Min (¼g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Helena Rubin	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Heyden Chem	23¾	23¾	23¾
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	30	30	30
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Holophane (.45g)	18¾	18½	18½
200	Humble Oil (2e)	77	77	77
1000	Hum-Ross F (.075g)	5½	5	5
1900	Hurlers	⅞	¾	⅞
100	Huylers pf (1k)	16	15½	16
100	Ill Iowa Pow	2¾	2¾	2¾
1500	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	7½	6¾	7
2900	Ill Iowa Pwpf (¾k)	36½	35	36½
1150	Ill Zinc (.65g)	16¾	16½	16½
100	Imp Chem Ind (.182e)	6	6	6
100	Imp Oil Ltd h½)	13¾	13¾	13¾
60	Ind Svc 6 pf	24¾	23½	24¾
300	Int Indust	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2400	Int Petrol (h1)	16¾	16½	16¾
200	Int Pet reg (h1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Int Util A	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Int Util pr (3½)	42	42	42
75	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	18½	18½	18½
800	Jacobs (F. L.)	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Kennedy's	7¾	7¾	7¾
800	Kingston Prod (.-0)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
130	Lack RR NJ 10h	31¾	31	31
700	Lake Shore M (h.80)	13⅝	13	13
200	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	4	4	4
200	Lane-Wells (¼g)	9½	9½	9½
7000	Lehigh C&N (.45e)	8¾	8½	8¾
100	Leonard Oil Dev	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Line Material (½e)	9¾	9½	9½
1400	Lone Star Gas .20g	9¼	9	9
26800	Long Is Lig	1⅝	1¼	1½
225	Long Is L pf	39½	39½	39½
435	Long Is L pf B	33½	33½	33½
800	Loudon Pack	6¾	6½	6¾
1800	Louis L&E (.10g)	7¾	7¼	7¾
900	Manati Sug war	1	1	1
100	Marion St Show	5	5	5
400	Mass Util Assoc	1¾	1½	1½
3600	McCord Rad B	3½	3⅜	3½
200	McWill Dredg (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1600	Merritt-C & S	8½	7⅞	8
400	Mich Bumper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Mich Stl Tube	6	6	6
200	Mid-St P A vtc (.45g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1300	Mid West Corp (.35e)	8½	8⅜	8½
250	Midl Stl n-cum (3)	18¾	18¼	18¾
75	Midvale (½g)	32	32	32
100	Midwest Oil (.90)	8½	8½	8½
200	Mid West (Ref (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Molybdenum	8	7⅞	8
50	Monarch M T (¾g)	19½	19½	19½
700	Monogram Pict	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	MonroeLoeana (.20)	1½	1½	1½
100	Montg Ward A) 7)	166½	165	166¼
300	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Mount Prod (.60)	6¾	6½	6¾
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.30g)	13¼	13¾	12¼
100	Muskogee (¾e)	9	9	9
100	Nat Bellas Hess	½	½	½
108	Nat City Lines (1)	10½	10½	10½
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	48	48	48
100	Nat Cont (1)	10¾	10¾	10¾
300	Nat Fuel G (1)	11	10¾	11
200	Nat Rub Mch (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
400	Nat Trans (1¼e)	13½	13¾	13½
200	N J Zinc (½g)	64½	64¾	64½
400	NEPA 6% pf (2k)	42¼	41¾	42¼
2200	Nat Un Rad	3½	3½	3½
100	NiMexAriaLd	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	NYAirBrnRod (½g)	22	22	22
10	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
400	NY Shipbdfdsh (3e)	30	30	30
11400	Niag Hud Pow	3¾	3¾	3¾
250	Niag Hud 1 pf	70¾	70	70
30	Niag Hud 2 pf	61	61	61
900	Niles-Bem-P (¼g)	11½	11½	11½
3000	Nor Am Le & Pow	⅝	⅝	⅝
275	Nor Am L & P pf	68¾	68	68¾
2300	Nor Sts Pw A	7¾	7¼	7¼
800	Ogden Corp	4½	4	4
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	19	18¾	19
100	Okla NG cv pf (5¾)	113½	113	113
100	Overseas Sec (.30g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Pac G&E 6 pf (½)	33¾	33½	33½
2100	Pantepec Oil Ven	3½	3⅜	3½
400	Peerless Radio	16¾	16¾	16¾
400	Pennroad (¼g)	4½	4½	4½
400	Pa-Cent Airl	13¾	13½	13¾
200	Pa Gas & El A	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	Pa P&L $5 pf	90	90	90
20	Pa P&L $7 pf	95¾	95	95¾
50	PPaWat&Pow (4)	37	37	37
100	Pharis Tack (.30e)	6	6	6
35	Phila Co	8½	8	8
100	Phillips Pkg (1½e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Phoenix Sec	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Pierce Govern	13½	13½	13½
1800	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1¾	1¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
13	Am P&L 6s 2016	101½	101¼	101½
3	Am Writ Pap 6s 61	92½	92	92½
7	As Elec 4½s 53	64½	64	64½
120	As G&E 5s 50	23¾	22½	23
44	As G&E 5s 48	23	23¼	23
47	As G&E 4½s 48	23	23	22¾
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104½	104½	104½
19	Cen St El 5½s 54	35½	35	35½
11	Cen St El 5s 48	35¼	35	35
34	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	53	51½	53
4	Cities Ser 5s 66 reg	95½	95½	95½
47	Cities Ser 5s 50	89¾	89¾	89½
5	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	90¼	90¼	90¼
13	Con G&L Ba 3¾s 76	102¾	102½	102¾
24	Cont G&E 5s 58 A	91¼	91¼	91½
2	Cudahy Pack 3¼s 55	103	103¼	103
19	East G&F 4s 56 A	86½	86¼	86¾
21	Elc P&L 5s 2030	96¼	96	95¼
26	Fd Water 5½s 54	104¾	104½	104¾
14	Fla P&L 5s 54	106¼	104¾	105
1	Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	94½	94½	94½
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	96¼	96¼	96¼
18	Glen Alld Coal 4s 66	97	96¾	96¾
1	Gobel (A) 4½s 41	67½	67½	67½
3	Great Nor P 5s 50 st	109	109	109
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s 67	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Ill Pow&L 4s 53	106¼	106¼	106½
16	Ill Pow&L 5½s 54B	105¾	105½	105¾
5	Ind Serv 5s 50	84½	84	84
1	Ind Svc 5s 63A	83½	83½	83½
1	Indnpls P&L 3¼s 70	107¼	107½	107½
3	Inters Pow 6s 52	47¼	46¼	47¼
30	Inters Pow 5s 57	81½	80½	81½
1	McCord R 6s 48 st	94½	94½	94½
6	Midland Val 5s 43	59	58¾	59
2	Milw G Lt 4½s 67	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Miss Riv P 5s 51	111½	111½	111½
5	NesPow 6s A 2022	114	114	114
1	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
5	New Amst Gas 5s 48	113	113½	113½
7	N Eng G&E 5s 50	60	59¾	60
20	N E G&E 5s 48	60	60	60
22	N Eng G&E 5s 47	60	59¾	60
11	N Tex Pow 5½s 54	92½	92¼	92½
6	N Eng Pow 5s 48	92	92	92
4	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	73½	73½	73½
5	Pac P&L 5s 55	103	103	103
1	Pen Cen F&L 4½s 77	104½	104½	104½
3	Phila Rap Tr 6s 62	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Portland G&C 6s 60 st	100	99¾	100
4	Potomac Ed 5s 56 E	110½	110½	110½
5	Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	108½	108	108
1	Pub Sv Ind 4s 69A	106½	106½	106½
11	So Cal Ed 3s 65	104	104	104
10	So Ind Ry 4s 51	67½	67¼	67½
10	Saand G&E 6s 48 st	79	78¾	78¾
7	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Stand G&E 6s 51	79	79	79
9	Stand G&E 6s 57	79	78½	79
7	Stand P&L 6s 57	78½	78½	78½
3	Twin CRT 5½s 52 A	86½	86½	86½
1	Unit El NJ 4s 49	111¾	111¾	111¾
9	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
114	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	24	20¾	21¾

Foreign Bonds

8	Agri Mtg Bk 7s 47	52	52	52
3	Guan & Wes R 6s 58	54½	54½	54½
1	Medellin Col 7s 51	21	21	21
10	Russian 6½s 1919	4¾	4¾	4¾
8	Russ 6½s 1921	4¼	4¼	4¼

Total bond sales today (estimated) 1,000,000; yea rago 482,000.

U. S. to Purchase Entire Domestic Wool Clip This Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government announced that it would buy the entire domestic wool clip this year as a means of stabilizing prices and assuring growers of an adequate income.

Under an order by War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, the Agriculture Department's Commodity Credit Corporation will have the exclusive right to buy wool.

The order brought a change in previously announced plans for stabilizing grower prices. Several weeks ago the department announced that it would support grower prices at levels designed to provide growers returns about equivalent to the OPA ceiling price.

Under the new purchase program, the CCC will buy wool through regular trade handlers on a basis of OPA ceiling prices, less handling costs, and resell it to manufacturers a the same ceiling prices. The CCC will be allowed to deduct 1½ cents per grease pound for appraisal, storage, interest and other costs.

The Food Administration announcement did not give a schedule of buying prices, but growers have been receiving, the Agriculture Department's latest price report showed, an average of about 40 cents a pound in recent months.

The Food Administration also announced the appointment of Durham Jones, of Boston, as chief wool appraiser for the Government. He will have headquarters in Boston and regional offices in Philadelphia, Chicago, San Angelo, Texas, Denver, and Portland, Ore.

Engineers Public Service

NEW YORK (AP)—The Engineers Public Service Co. reported a consolidated balance for common stock and surplus of $1,837,647 in 1942, or 26 cents a share, compared with $3,439,697, or $1.37 a share, in 1941. Combined taxes amounted to $17,602,668, an increase of 30 per cent over 1941.

Medium-Rent Apartments In N. Y. Slum Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—A landscaped community of 35 medium-rental apartment buildings with open courts and other facilities providing a maximum of light and air, financed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will replace a blighted slum area on the East Side after the war, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Frederick H. Ecker, President of the company, announced here yesterday. The insurance company constructed and now operates the $50,000,000 Parkchester Housing Development in the Bronx.

Mayor La Guardia made public details of the housing plan and blueprints for the construction of the "greatest and largest" terminal produce market and for completion of "the world's greatest airport," in Queens, in what was seen as a refutation of charges by the States Hanes Committee on Employment that the city was declining in importance. His implication was that, contrarily, postwar building would make New York the first world city.

To Cover 72 Acres

The East Side housing project will cover 72 acres or about 18 city blocks and cost $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 and will be bounded by First Avenue, Avenue C, East Fourteenth Street and East Twentieth Street. Plans for the development will be submitted to the City Planning Commission in a few days and will then go to the Board of Estimate for approval of a contract between the city and the insurance company dealing with maintenance of the project.

The Mayor said the apartment buildings would cover 30 per cent of the area, the rest being devoted to landscaping, roadways, open courts and other facilities for tenants who will pay $12 to $14 a room. A total of 30,000 persons will be housed in the project.

Total assessed valuation of the property in the area now is about $14,000,000, the Mayor said, stressing that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will pay taxes on that amount while the project is being operated under the contract between the city and the company. The contract will cover a term of 20 years, after which revised assessments will be applied.

With the exception of unsafe buildings in the area, no existing buildings will be torn down until after the war, the Mayor said, reassuring tenants that they must not be turned out of their homes immediately. Residents of the area in the low-income groups will be accommodated in one of the city's low-cost housing projects, he added.

The Mayor called on other big life insurance companies to "look into this housing proposition and the advantages it offers and they should also provide as much at least as the Metropolitan Life is doing in the area I have just described."

Sound Investment

Mr. Ecker held the project would be a sound investment possessing the additional element of constructive public value adding that it was initiated and developed with the active co-operation of Mayor La Guardia and Robert Moses, Park Commissioner.

The project is the first proposed under the urban redevelopment bill signed by Gov. Thomas E Dewey and aimed at encouraging private investment in rehabilitation of obsolute but potentially valuable city neighborhoods.

Mayor La Guardia reported that drainage and filling work would be completed in a few months on Idlewild Airport, which he said would be the largest commercial airfield in the world. Requests for space at the field have already been received from foreign as well as domestic airlines, he said, adding that work would soon be started on the 10,000 feet long and 200 feet wide runways.

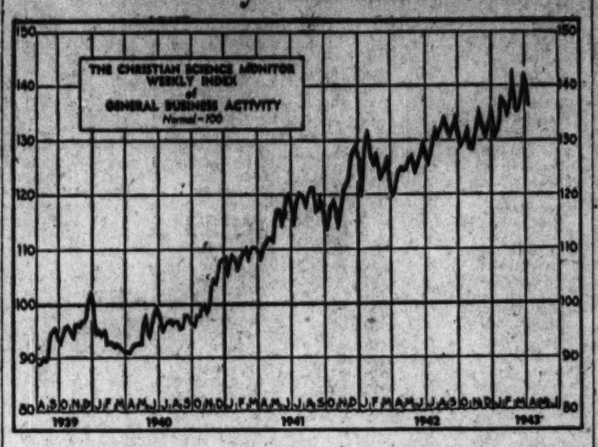
"And that isn't all that is going on," he declared. "We are preparing a program for after the war, the like of which will put every city in this country to shame."

Promoted

Caleb Stone

Elected vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America. Mr. Stone has been affiliated with the Prudential since July 1, 1931. He became associate manager of the bond department on Jan. 1, 1932, and on Jan. 1, 1934, was elected by the board of directors to a second vice-presidency.

Monitor Index of Business Activity Records Decline



A decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity during the week ended April 10 cancelled out most of the recent gain. Declining from 140.2 for the week ended April 3, the index registered 136.5 (prel.). This compared with 118.9 for the week ended April 11, last year.

Losses were recorded for three components, with bank debits outside New York City showing the sharpest decline. This decline countered expectations for both a seasonal and intramonthly rise.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production likewise countered a seasonal rise with the former showing the first decline since early in March.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 10, 1943*	April 3, 1943	Apr 11, 1942
Combined index	136.5	140.3	118.9
Bank debits outside NYC	158.0	167.6	122.8
Elec pwr produc	128.1	128.6	113.6
Misc carloadings	126.3	127.3	120.6

* Preliminary

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week ended the sharp slide of the previous week and recovered perhaps half of the loss—not quite, however, covering the gap with which the break originally started.

On the recovery the meaning of the volume figures were ambiguous. Volume increased both on the slides and on the sharper of the rallies. On Tuesday, for instance, which saw the bottom of the market, volume was heaviest in the opening hour, when the selling climaxed, but the volume also picked up in the last hour, when the market started a brisk rally. The day-to-day figures showed nothing resembling a selling climax; volume has fallen sharply since the market began to tumble, and did not recover last week at all.

Compensation for Rails

Sharpest decline was in the rails, and it was rail news which seemed most upsetting to the market, namely the I. C. C. decision to cancel the 1942 freight rate increases through the rest of this year. Maybe this was itself an indirect consequence of the latest "hold-the-line" suggestion of the President, since Mr. Eastman, who was called in to settle the deadlock between the commissioners, is supposed to be "close to the White House." The order, however, hit the rail market quite a jolt.

However, traders quickly saw compensations.

For one thing, the passenger fare increase was not rescinded.

For another, the best-earning rails will not suffer anywhere near as much as the Treasury, since the revenue loss will cut their taxable income.

For another, the order was not final, but effective only from May 15 to Dec. 31.

And for still another compensation, the rail market is beginning to feel better about both traffic and earnings this year. At the turn of the year there were some people who actually expected that traffic this year might decline below last year (because in particular it was expected that the huge arms-plant construction program would taper off) and this of course would mean lower revenue. However, new traffic has filled any vacancy left by the wind-up of the old building program and more, and the rails are now so hard put to it to handle the business that there is some doubt how they can do it. And operating figures for January and February show very sharp increases in net operating income over the same months of 1942.

But the biggest compensation of all for the rate reduction was of course the implication that the hold-the-line suggestion may also modify very largely the amount of wage increases to be granted in the pending wage case.

The following figures are extremely rough but they may summarize the meaning of the above facts and guesses:

†Net operating income Previous peak, 1929	$1,240
1941	1,000
1942	1,480
1943 (indicated)	2,000
Less rate reductions for 6½ months annual rate of $300,000,000	175
Wage increases asked	900
Wage increases hitherto probable	300
Wages increases now probable	200
1943 operating income now indicated after above rate reduction and probable wage increases	1,625

†(000,000 omitted)

Some very interesting figures appeared last week anent the current $13,000,000,000 second victory loan drive.

Prospects for Bond Sales

In the first place, the Treasury published its estimate of how it hoped to raise the $70,000,000,000 to be borrowed this year. It hopes to get $48,000,000,000 of this from nonbanking sources, or about 68 per cent. This seems very optimistic. In December nonbanking sources took only about 60 per cent, and this only as the banks bought about 40 per cent directly and helped out nonbanking sources by taking about another 10 per cent more indirectly out of the market.

Furthermore, the Federal Reserve Board's annual report, out last week, seemed to assume a 50-50 split between banking and nonbanking sources, by estimating that bank deposits would jump this year by $35,000,000,000, which is one half of $70,000,000,000, the amount the Treasury plans to borrow.

Second, there was some foreshadowing of what the war is going to do to the banking reserves. If the flow of money into circulation keeps up at the present rate and bank purchases of fresh Treasury offerings do likewise (i. e., at the 50 per cent rate), the combination would wipe out all the reserves by the end of 1944.

If, on the other hand, the Federal Reserve System were to take care of reserve requirements by open market purchases—and incidentally, excess reserves in New York last week dropped to a minus quantity—it would have in its portfolio at the end of 1944 some $26,000,000,000 of Government issues.

Treasury Offers Exchange of Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has announced the offering of one-year ⅞ per cent certificates of indebtedness, series O-1944, in exchange for 0.65 per cent Treasury certificates and ¾ per cent Commodity Credit Corporation notes, series F, both of which mature next May 1.

The exchange, through Federal Reserve banks, will be made par for par and the new certificates limited to the amount of securities of the two maturing issues accepted in payment. Cash subscriptions will not be received and the exchange will be conducted outside of the Second War Loan campaign.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.43¼	1.43½	1.43½	1.43¼	
Minneapolis	1.36¾	1.36¾	1.37	1.36¾	
Kansas City	1.35¾	1.35	1.35¼	1.35¼	
Winnipeg	.99	.96¾	.99	.96¾	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.43	1.43¼	1.42¾	1.43¾	
Minneapolis	1.37½	1.38¾	1.37	1.37½	
Kansas City	1.35¾	1.35½	1.35½	1.35½	
Winnipeg	.99¾	.96¾	.99¾	.96¾	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.43½	1.43¼	1.43¾	1.43¼	
Minneapolis	1.37½	1.38¾	1.37	1.37	
Kans

Joe Dobson Steps Into Spot Next to Hughson

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the spectacles revealed in yesterday's chilly City Series opener at Fenway Park between the Red Sox and Braves was the condition and deception of Joe Dobson. "Curly" proved to the 10,010 who paid $8,835.15 to the Red Cross fund that he is Joe Cronin's No. 2 pitcher as the regular American League season approaches.

In scattering seven hits in seven innings to help the Red Sox beat the Braves, 5-3, the right-hander from Nashville, Tenn., clinched the spot immediately behind tall Tex Hughson, who will open the race on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

Forgets Past

Except for his own wild throw in the third inning, Dobson might have had a shutout. At least, he certainly would have limited the new Braves to a lone run. Joe fanned five Braves, getting the side in that manner in the third.

In a spring loaded with pitfalls and uncertainties, Dobson's rise to a regular starting berth on the staff at the season's outset should be a tremendous lift to the morale of the club. A traditionally slow starter in the spring, Curly this time is determined to forget the past.

Although Cronin refuses to discuss his mound group beyond Hughson and Dobson, the manager of the Red Sox dropped a hint by nominating Yank Terry and Ken Chase to start in today's doubleheader with the Braves. Whichever one gives the best exhibition, if the weather permits, will probably step in behind Dobson. According to one of his mates, Chase, the left-hander, is in shape for a flying start and a good year.

New Faces

For a majority of the customers in the frigid stands it was the first look at the new players. Eddie Lake impressed with his shortstopping. Tom McBride, playing left field in place of Simmons, bounced one against the fence in left-center. Ford Garrison looked all right in Dom Di Maggio's old spot and made one hit. Young Roy Partee caught the last six innings.

On the Braves side, the Hub saw Joey Burns, Eddie Joost, Charley Workman, Johnny McCarthy, Connie Creeden, Nate Andrews, and Red Barrett for the first time in local uniforms, and probably McCarthy with his fielding around first base and Barrett with his two innings of hitless pitching pleased them the most. Big Johnny is a fancy Dan with his mitt. Joost looked slick around second base.

Ross Ready

To the writer the most impressive figure in the Braves' picture was big Chet Ross. The left fielder had a single and double, and in general looked like the same fellow who broke in with 17 homers and 89 runs batted in back in 1940, before his damaging ankle injury. Chet seemed to be stepping and swinging with his old confidence at bat, and was able to cover ground in the field. He was a bit bewildered by the short barrier and protruding stands at Fenway, as are all visitors.

The Red Sox leave for Philadelphia and their 1943 inaugural with Connie Mack's Athletics at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. If the weather is warm, Cronin probably will seek permission to work out at Shibe Park in the afternoon, if the A's are not using the place. The Braves, meanwhile, await Wednesday's opener here with the new Phillies, now managed by Bucky Harris, onetime Red Sox skipper.

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Briefs: . . . Considering the temperature, the crowd was fair yesterday . . . Getting acquainted with these 1943 Braves is like meeting a strange ball club . . . Even Casey Stengel admits he doesn't know some of their first names . . . Dave Odom, turned adrift Saturday by the Athletics, pitched batting practice for the Braves. He may be signed to a contract. He is a right-hander and goes well over 200 pounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chet Ross, by the way, is the Brave who has played every inning of the exhibition and squad games this spring . . . Bob Burke, former Washington lefty, visited Fenway. He is now stationed at Newport with the Navy and says he hasn't pitched for five years. Bob pitched a no-hitter against the Red Sox on Aug. 8, 1931 . . . Bobby Doerr's home run into the screen in left was the blow which won the game. It came with Eddie Lake on base.

'McNutt Pitching For Roosevelt'

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 19

It will be "McNutt now pitching for Roosevelt" when the Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics open the major league season tomorrow.

With President Roosevelt unable to toss out the first ball because of other duties, Senator-Owner Clark Griffith selected Paul V. McNutt of the Manpower Commission for the chore.

McNutt pitched for Indiana University while an undergraduate.

National In Spring Lead Over Rivals

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—Playing with a zest generated by their World Series triumph of last fall, the National League clubs have defeated their American League rivals in 27 of the 44 inter-league contests this spring.

Four games of the same variety are carded today, but even a clean sweep wouldn't give the junior circuit a chance to take over the top seat.

The National League's edge was built up primarily by Brooklyn's 6-to-1 margin over American League teams and Cincinnati's sweep of the four-game series with the Cleveland Indians.

In addition to their complete mastery of the once-proud New York Yankees in five games, the Dodgers are also the pace setters in the red flannel league with 11 triumphs in 12 starts. Their only loss was to the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 0.

The Boston Red Sox, incidentally, piled up the best record of the American with only two setbacks in 11 contests and have a chance of adding to that total in a Patriots' Day twin bill with the Boston Braves today. The games also will settle the city series.

Other struggles today are Pittsburgh's meeting with Detroit, in the seventh and rubber game of their series; and the meeting of the White Sox and Cubs in the last of the Windy City's pre-season series. The Cubs hold a two-to-one game edge now.

The St. Louis spring campaign between the Cardinals and Browns ended in a 3-to-3 deadlock, while that between the Philadelphia Nationals and Philadelphia Americans finished in a 2-2 stalemate.

The standings by leagues, showing total games won and lost, record against National League nines and against American loop teams:

National League

All Games	W	L	National	W	L	American	W	L
Brooklyn	11	1	2	0	6	1	0	0
Cincinnati	6	1	0	1	5	0	0	0
Boston	4	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
Pittsburgh	6	4	0	0	5	4	1	0
New York	6	4	0	2	1	2	2	0
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	3	2	0	0
Chicago	5	5	1	0	4	4	1	0
St. Louis	3	3	0	0	3	3	0	0

American League

	W	L	W	L	W	L
Boston	9	2	3	0	0	0
Washington	8	2	1	0	1	0
Philadelphia	5	3	2	2	0	1
St. Louis	4	4	3	3	0	1
Detroit	5	5	4	4	1	1
Chicago	5	6	3	4	1	1
New York	3	7	0	6	0	0
Cleveland	2	6	1	6	0	0

Second Marathon Victory A Surprise to Gerry Cote

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sergeant Gerard Cote of the Canadian Army surprised his friends, his critics, and most of all himself when he romped home the winner of the 47th annual B. A. A. Marathon on yesterday's bright but slightly nippy afternoon.

Regarded as a potential winner up until a week ago when he injured his ankle in training, the diminutive French Canadian was a doubtful starter as late as Friday, a possible finisher Saturday, and a very positive winner Sunday.

Only the sixth runner in the history of the race to win the classic twice, Cote overcame his handicap to his own astonishment, and, as he did in 1940, beat the U. S. Army's Johnny Kelley in the long grind from Hopkinton to the tape on Exeter Street in Boston.

Third Fastest Time

Cote's time was 2h. 28m. 25 4-5s., third fastest in the history of the race and three seconds faster than his winning time three years ago. The present record of 2h. 26m. 51 1-5s., was set last year by Joe Smith of Medford, who did not defend his title. Second fastest time is held by Lou Gregory of New York, who was second to Smith a year ago in 2h. 28m. 3 3-5s.

Despite his injured ankle, which he later admitted bothered him with every stride, Gerry finished strong, pulling away from Kelley in the last four miles of the race. He even felt he could have broken the record if he had not been bucking a bothersome wind most of the way.

Yesterday's field was small, only 89 runners turning up at Tebeau Farm for the starting gun, but it still boasted most of the name runners in the macadam fraternity. And most of these name runners occupied their usual high position at the finish of the race.

In third place was Fred McGlone of Roxbury, the National Marathon champion, and in fourth Cox. Lloyd Bairstow of the U. S. Coast Guard. Three-time winner Les Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., was fifth, Don Heinicke of Baltimore was sixth. Rounding out the first 10 were William P. Wiklund of Clifton, N. J., seventh; Anthony Medeiros of Medford, eighth; Louis Young of Medford, ninth; and Michael O'Hara of the U. S. Navy, tenth. The North Medford Club won the team prize.

In a very good 17th place was the veteran Clarence De Mar, seven times a winner, who roared in the dressing room after the race, "Me quit? I should say not. I planned to run this race in three hours, and I pretty nearly hit that right on the head. And I beat 50 or 60 other guys there today. Why don't you ask them if they are going to quit?"

Ellison (Tarzan) Brown of Westerly, R. I., twice a former winner, could do no better than 21st. He had planned to retire if he had won yesterday, but now he is full of fire for a further comeback try.

Outstanding Angles

There were many outstanding angles to the race, but best of all was the duel between Cote and Kelley. The two servicemen ran side by side for all but five of the tortuous 26-mile 385-yard course, with Kelley again becoming too exhausted in battling the Newton hills to have much left for the stretch run down Beacon Street to the finish. For Kelley, who won the affair in 1935, it was the fifth time he wound up in the runner-up spot, and the fourth time he had taken a back seat to a Canadian. He has been second to Cote twice, and to Dave Komonen of Sudbury, Ont., once in 1934, and to Walter Young of Verdun, Quebec, once in 1937. He was also second to Les Pawson in 1941.

An odd note is the fact that beginning in 1934 a Canadian has won the race every third year, with Kelley of course the runner-up. An excuse can be proffered for Johnny this year, however, for he had to come up from Alabama just before the race, riding and sleeping all the way in a day coach.

Cote, who has probably one of the best strides among today's Marathoners, has been here for two weeks and competed in both the Reddish and Cathedral 10-milers as warm-ups. He is due to return shortly to his Army camp at Valleyfield, Quebec,, where he will continue teaching Commando work and small arms practice.

One of Canada's best-known athletes, Gerry for two years in a row has won the Canadian 10-mile snow-shoe championship. Once, in 1935, he ran 50 miles from Montreal to his home in St. Hyacinthe in 6h. 59m., just to set up a time record. Evidently his ankle notwithstanding, yesterday's win was just a breeze for him.

The first 25 finishers and their times are as follows:

	h. m. s.
1—Gerard Cote, Canadian Army	2:28:25.8
2—Johnny Kelley, U. S. Army	2:30:04
3—Fred McGlone, Roxbury	2:30:41
4—Floyd Bairstow, U. S. C. G.	2:33:47
5—Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.	2:35:58
6—Don Heinicke, Baltimore	2:38:52
7—Bill Wiklund, Clifton, N. J.	2:41:48
8—Anthony Medeiros, Medford	2:44:17
9—Louis Young, Medford	2:44:44
10—Michael O'Hara, U. S. Navy	2:46:14
11—Bruno Mazzeo, Rockland, Me.	2:46:59
12—Frank Brown, Medford	2:52:10
13—Johnny Semple, U. S. Navy	2:46:14
14—Charles Robbins, Hartford	2:52:17
15—Fred Bruhm, Canadian Army	2:52:23
16—Adrien Pronovost, Quebec	2:53:50
17—Clarence De Mar, Boston	2:57:58
18—C. Phillips, Highland, N. Y.	2:59:13
19—James Hewlett, N. Y.	3:01:23
20—Joseph Harris, U. S. Army	3:01:36
21—Tarsan Brown, Westerly, R. I.	3:01:52
22—Henry LeSage, Medford	3:04:37
23—Harry Murphy, N. Y.	3:07:17
24—Leo Girard, Randolph	3:07:34
25—Clayton Farrar, U. S. C. G.	3:10:17

Major League Managers More Reticent Than Ever

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP)—If all the indecision expressed by the major league managers on the eve of the second baseball campaign of the present war era were placed end to end it would be as evasive as an Axis communiqué.

The curtailed training offered by the northern camps, playing out the schedule that opens tomorrow with a new type of ball and the war's manpower demands—both of the immediate past and for the coming five months—have combined to make the managers even more reticent than usual.

Only Lou Boudreau, 25-year-old manager-shortstop of the Cleveland Indians, gave an entirely optimistic answer as the Associated Press made its annual pre-season poll of the 16 masters of diamond strategy.

"I am very much convinced that the Indians are the team to beat in the American League pennant race," said the youthful chieftain who is starting his second year as boss of the Clevelanders. "My club will be in there all season and definitely is the one that will have to be beat."

His prediction contrasted with that of the country's baseball writers who, in an earlier poll, picked the New York Yankees to win the pennant and meet St. Louis of the National League in the 1943 World Series.

Billy Southworth, who guided the St. Louis Cardinals to their world title last fall, said he was well satisfied with the replacements for Terry Moore, Enos Slaughter and Johnny Beazley—all stars of the 1942 team but now wearing Uncle Sam's uniforms.

"But I am not making any predictions for the coming year," he added, "although we will be speedy on the base paths, have a well-rounded pitching staff and the best catching in the league. We will, as in the past, use our speed to the best advantage."

Jimmy Dykes, leader of the Chicago White Sox, expressed the thoughts of virtually all the managers when he said "this ought to be a very interesting season because the picture can change any time.

"You might go to bed one night with your club in first place and wake up in the morning with it in the Army. I don't see how any team can make a runaway of the pennant races."

Joe McCarthy, whose rebuilt New York Yankees didn't defeat a single major league foe this spring but still are favored for their seventh flag in eight years, replied that it is "too risky to make predictions. I can't tell how the Yanks will fare. Nobody can."

"I'm not making a prediction," chimed in Leo Durocher of the Brooklyn Dodgers, "but I will say that I am satisfied with my team and that it is ready."

Bill McKechnie of the Cincinnati Reds was even more silent than customary. "I haven't seen another National League club all spring and with conditions as unsettled as they are, it would be foolish to pick the winner."

Answering a question by asking one was Jimmy Wilson's reply. Told that his Chicago Cubs had some support for the National League crown, Wilson came back with "I won't predict, but a guy would be foolish not to be shooting for first place, wouldn't he?"

Frankie Frisch, mentor of the Pittsburgh Pirates, admitted he was eyeing the first division "but in a war year one doesn't know what to expect. I think the majors will finish the season and draw well."

Casey Stengel of the Boston Braves, Mel Ott of the New York Giants and Bucky Harris, now of the Philadelphia Phillies, promised to be troublesome all season and Stengel saw no reason why his outfit shouldn't finish above seventh place.

Memories of what happened during the seasons of World War I tempered Connie Mack's response. The veteran boss of the Philadelphia Athletics predicted "there may be a lot of surprises before the season is over. Someone may even come up with a duplicate of the Boston Braves of 1914 who climbed from last place in July to first in October. But I still think the Yanks are the team to beat, although the Athletics will do all right."

The American League's two new managers, Ossie Bluege of the Washington Senators and Steve O'Neill of the Detroit Tigers, both were confident.

Bluege asserted his club was the most improved of any in the circuit and was definitely of first division caliber, while O'Neill warned that if "first baseman Rudy York has a big year—and it looks like he may—then watch out for the Tigers."

That warning also was sent out by Luke Sewell of the St. Louis Browns, who declared "it is impossible for anyone to say how the race will come out, but I do know that the Browns are not going to be shoved around."

The Boston Red Sox, whose contributions to the armed services includes an entire outfield and one of the game's better shortstops, remained optimistic, Manager Joe Cronin observing that "since all clubs have been hit hard, I look for a real good race."

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results Saturday

Chicago (A) 8, Chicago (N) 5.
Detroit (A) 2, Pittsburgh (N) 0.
St. Louis (A) 9, St. Louis (N) 4.
Cincinnati (N) 3, Cleveland (A) 0.
New York (A) vs. Brooklyn (N), cancelled.
Boston (A) vs. Boston (N), cancelled.
Philadelphia (A) vs. Philadelphia (N), cancelled.
Washington (A) vs. New York (N), cancelled.

Results Sunday

Brooklyn (N) 4, New York (A) 2.
Washington (A) 9, New York (N) 2.
Cincinnati (N) 2, Cleveland (A) 1.
Philadelphia (N) 4, Philadelphia (A) 1.
Detroit (A) 1, Pittsburgh (N) 0.
Boston (A) 8, Boston (N) 3.
Chicago (N) 4, Chicago (A) 1.
St. Louis (N) 11, St. Louis (A) 0.

'In the Dugout'

with Rumill

Before the Game at Fenway

(It was early afternoon at Fenway Park and the Braves, waiting for their turn at the batting cage, were warming up along the third-base line and in front of the screen behind home plate. The Red Sox had the field, tuning up for the City Series opener. The crowd, many of whom had stopped in Kenmore Square to watch the B. A. A. marathon, was filing in slowly. Lefty Gomez, George Kelly and a baseball writer were in the visiting dugout when Casey Stengel arrived).

Stengel: "I'll say one thing for this ball park. You can see the game from the dugout. There may be times when you don't want to, but you always can."

Jim Tabor, from out by third base: "Hey, Stengel, did they give you a diploma when you left Choate School?"

Stengel: "No, but I wish they'd given me the cook they had down there! I missed him before we were an hour out of Wallingford!"

McKechnie's Idea

Kelly: "They tell me Ted Williams was around again this morning. Wonder how Joe Cronin keeps him out of uniform? I'll give you newspapermen a tip. If you want to get along with Ted, just put a couple of bars on your shoulder. He'll answer all your questions and call you sir."

Stengel, buttoning up his jacket: "I wish they had steam heat in this dugout."

Kelly: "Did you hear about Bill McKechnie's invention? Well, one day at camp Bill's neck was cold. Taking an old stocking (a heavy wool baseball stocking) he cut off the top, pulled it over his head and had a muffler. He even had Goldsmith make up a few, with wool strips down the front and back. Can you imagine what John McGraw would say if he could see one of those on a ball player?"

Stengel: "He'd explode in your face."

New Faces

Gomez, spotting Cronin out on the infield, picking up balls behind the pitcher: "Look at the size of Cronin. Hey, Joe, who does your uniforms, a tent maker? Now I know why they carried you around in one of those twin-engine bombers! (On his Red Cross mission). One engine couldn't get you off the ground!" The Red Sox manager looks into the Braves' dugout, but doesn't say anything.

Coleman: "Look at Simmons. Once more around the park and he'll go down the shower drain. I didn't know him. In fact, I don't know half the men on that ball club. A lot of new faces."

Baseball writer: "In Frankie Graham's new book on the New York Yankees, Lefty, he tells about the day Grove walked a couple of men to get at you, only to have you break up the game with a single."

Gomez: "Sure, I remember. Another time Rube Walberg started against us (the Yankees) and it was back in the days when he had something on the ball. But, somehow, he didn't have it that day, because the first eight men to face him got on base. When I went up and hit one into left field, Rube just stuck his glove into his pocket, like this, and walked off the field. 'If I can't get you out, I know I'm a bum,' he said."

Strange Yankees

Baseball writer: "Did you have a little fun beating the Yankees last week in that exhibition, Lefty?"

Gomez: "Sure, although they shut me up for a while when they tied the score, then passed me. You won't recognize that Yankee team. They've got half of last year's Cleveland club. Well, that was one way to break up the Yankees—bring in Cleveland. Joe McCarthy probably will be writing his own release by the middle of June."

Coleman: "Do you still live out here in Lexington, Lefty?"

Gomez: "Yes, I was a nine-inning pitcher over in New York, I moved to Lexington and became a Minute Man."

Kelly: "Wonder who won the marathon?"

Stengel: "Look at Phil Masi run around the field. Maybe we should have entered him."

Gomez: "You can see them from Kenmore Square. One spring I started here against the Red Sox. They got me out of there so fast I had time to take a shower and see the first five runners go through the square."

Vander Meer in 1-A

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 19 (AP)—Pitcher Johnny Vander Meer of the Cincinnati Reds has been classified 1-A by his home draft board.

MENNEN
TALCUM FOR MEN

Athletic Shoes Are Work Shoes In Pro Sports

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Athletic shoes worn by professional baseball players are "work shoes," but the same shoes when used by semi-professional and amateur athletes are not.

In an interpretation today of its shoe rationing regulations, the Office of Price Administration ruled that baseball clubs may acquire "work shoes" for players without ration coupons. The club itself must retain title to the shoes.

Athletes not considered professional may acquire athletic shoes only in conformance with rationing regulations as they apply to the average customer. However, a member of a semi-pro or amateur team, who has used his own stamp 17 and has no unused stamp in his family, can apply for a supplemental ration for street shoes, if he has less than two pair of wearable or repairable street shoes.

Colleges and schools may furnish athletic shoes to their teams' members, but must keep title to the shoes.

If a nonprofessional uses stamp 17 for athletic shoes, and later needs street shoes, he can apply to his rationing board for an additional ration, provided there are no unspent stamps in his family. He is not eligible, however, for extra rations for athletic shoes.

Coast Guardsmen Win Dinghy Title

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 19 (AP)—Coast Guard Academy yesterday won its first intercollegiate sailing championship by capturing the third annual eastern dinghy regatta on the Thames River.

The Cadet skipper combination of Norman Barlow, Charles Daniel, and Philip Heldebrand scored two firsts, a second, and nothing worse than sixth for 86 points in 12 races against eight other college crews. Dartmouth, last year's winner, was not represented, final exams having kept the Big Green sailors at Hanover.

Harvard, pre-regatta favorite, was runner-up with 83 points. Other scores: Yale, 82; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 74; Cornell, 70; U. S. Naval Academy, 70; Brown, 66; Williams, 54, and University of Pennsylvania, 51.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Berlin Denies Responsibility For Gomez Mediation Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 19—Official circles in Berlin categorically reject partial responsibility or interest in the reputed peace offer of Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana to act as peace mediator. They declare the Reich is determined to fight until "victory without compromise," according to the Berlin correspondent of the Basler Nachrichten.

Reports from Vichy that the Axis press is gradually conditioning pubic opinion in Axis and Axis-allied countries for a compromise peace must be designated as wishful thinking.

Naturally, the Axis press is not so blatantly confident and boastful now as it was in 1940. The German press is using such expressions as "this war is the riddle of all riddles" or "the Russianse are the Sphinx of Europe" and tells the Germans they cannot expect the Government to be infallible or to understand completely all developments in the war.

Goebbels' Opinion

Nevertheless, the Government officially maintains at all times an attitude that only peace with full victory is acceptable.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels wrote in his last Das Reich article: "If we for a moment misunderstood the war so as to believe there could be a solution without total decisive victory then we would doubtless have lost our historical chance. Once we have started we must follow the hard path to the end regardless of difficulties. For us there is no way back."

There seems no doubt that the German Government regards or pretends to regard German chances of total victory in a more rosy light than the German people. The German people, although not subject to the extremes of defeatism of the Italians, nevertheless realize that the days of total, smashing victory are past.

Die Nation of Bern recently printed a letter written by the manager of the Hotel Bristol in Berlin's Unter den Linden shortly after the fall of France, refusing rental of a room looking out on the famous thoroughfare because the end of the war was about to be celebrated and front rooms were reserved for Berliners who wished to watch the march of victorious troops through the capital.

German People's Desire

In the opinion of many first-hand observers of the internal situation, a majority of the German people, if able, would today gladly accept peace with the condition that they retire from occupied and conquered lands and return home to go back to work on farms and at the factory bench.

However, they do not as yet seem ready to accept a peace in which hard conditions would be imposed on Germany. They still remember the days that followed the end of World War I and fear their repetition in even worse form. Government propaganda, of course, continually tells the people of the horrors which will come in case of Russian victory.

The majority of the German people thus cannot see how a peace in which they would be subjected to unbridled revenge on the part of the conquesed peoples would be any better than their present state of war. They have had enough personal contact with these peoples to know how they feel. And official propaganda adds lurid details.

Even workers, who sometimes are given credit for having less fear of defeat than the possessing classes, expect that they would be taken away from their families to work in Russia, Poland, Serbia and France, as is the case now with Russians, Poles, Serbs and French in Germany.

Ignorance of Issues

There is much less talk in Germany about a posible basis of peace than in neutral or Allied countries. Because publicists are forbidden to discuss the true issues of the war, the people have no sound or reasonable idea of sane relationships other than conquerer and conquered. Peace means to them enslavement; hence they are afraid to think of peace.

Pessimism resulting from the German defeat at Stalingrad has been partially overcome. Total mobilization propaganda occupies people's minds with the future and prevents them from brooding. Most Germans appear willing to give Hitler a hand in the expected big summer offensive. They want that offensive to succeed, because they look forward with fear and doubt to the possibilities of another winter in Russia.

The dynamic minority, especially the young people, expect that a new German offensive in Russia will either drive the Russians far eastward or completely smash their armies.

The majority of Germans are more skeptical. They feel that the fortunes of war on the Russian Front will continue to see-saw from one side to the other. However, they believe that Germany can hold Fortress Europe against attacks from east or west, fed by grain from the Ukraine and the Balkans, until the United Nations get tired.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Devonshire

Torquay: Pavilion Torquay, 3 p. m., May 30.

Kent

Sevenoaks: Church Building, South Park, 6 p. m., June 14.

Lancashire

Burnley (First Church): Church Edifice, 3 p. m., May 9.
Southport: Church Edifice Lord Street West, 3 p. m., June 6.

Yorkshire

Harrogate: The Lounge Hall, Royal Baths, 3 p. m., May 16.

Wales

Glamorganshire

Swansea: Church Edifice, Mirador Crescent, Uplands, 7:30 p. m., May 27.

United States

Arkansas

Helena: Twentieth Century Club, Poplar and Market Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 25.

California

Alhambra: Church Edifice, 200 West Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.
Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 27.
Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 3 p. m., April 25.
Compton: Compton Junior College Auditorium, 601 South Acacia Street, 3 p. m., April 25.
Downey: Auditorium, Presbyterian Church, 3 p. m., April 25.
Lancaster: Church Edifice, 915 Date Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1366 South Alvarado Street, 3 p. m., May 1.
Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., April 30.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 27.
Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1650 Federal Avenue, West Los Angeles, 8 p. m., April 29.
Ontario: First Christian Church, West A Street and Vine Avenue, 3 p. m., April 25.
San Francisco (First Church): Church Edifice, California and Franklin Street, 8 p. m., April 23.
San Luis Obispo: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
South Pasadena: Church Auditorium, 1524 Fremont Avenue, 8 p. m., April 26.
Woodland: Church Edifice, 456 First Street, 8 p. m., April 19.

Colorado

Canon City: Church Edifice, 834 Main Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Englewood: Englewood High School, 3 p. m., April 25.
Pueblo: Church Edifice, Twelfth and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 26.
Rocky Ford: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.

Connecticut

New Britain: Vance Street School, Vance Street and Shuttle Meadow Avenue, 3:15 p. m., April 25.
New Haven: Calvary Baptist Church, Chapel and York Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 30.

Illinois

Canton: First Methodist Church, Avenue A and Chestnut Street, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Champaign (Second Church): Champaign High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., April 25.
Chicago (First Church): Church Edifice, 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 30.
Galesburg: Beecher Chapel, 143 South Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Maywood: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.
Peoria (First Church): Church Auditorium, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Indiana

Attica: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 30.
Bloomington: School of Music Hall, 8 p. m., April 29.
Elkhart: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 25.
Evansville: Bosse High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Hagerstown: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 27.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Temple, New Jersey and Michigan Streets, 8 p. m., April 27.
Lafayette: Elliot Fowler Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, 3 p. m., April 25.
Logansport: Church Edifice, North and Ninth Streets, 8 p. m., April 29.
New Castle: High School Gymnasium, 1211 Church Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Maine

Auburn (First Church, Auburn and Lewiston): Edward Little High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 28.
Bangor: Bangor City Hall, 8 p. m., April 27.
Portland: First Universalist Church, Congress Square, 3:30 p. m., April 25.

Massachusetts

Arlington (auspices First Church Cambridge): Robbins Auditorium, Arlington Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 26.
Clinton: First Congregational Church, Walnut Street at Central Park, 8 p. m., April 27.
Holyoke: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Northampton: First Church of Christ, Congregational, Main and Center Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Reading: Church Edifice, Lowell and Sanborn Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 25.

Michigan

Adrian: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 29.
Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., April 25.
Benton Harbor: Congregational Church.
Bellview and Broadway, 8 p. m., April 26.
Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard at Buchanan, 8 p. m., April 26.
Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, South Westnedge at Vine Street, 8 p. m., April 27.

Missouri

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 3562 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 27.

New Jersey

Union City: Church Auditorium, 414 Nineteenth Street, 3:15 p. m., April 25.
West New York: Memorial High School, Park Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, 3:15 p. m., April 29.

New York

Baldwin: Baldwin High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., April 29.
Brooklyn (Second Church): Church Edifice, 340 Sixty-seventh Street, 3:15 p. m., April 30.
Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, 361 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Ft. Washington Avenue and One hundred eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
New York (Fourteenth Church): Church Edifice, 256 West One hundred forty-first Street, 8 p. m., April 29.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two hundred and seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 30.
Troy: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 31 Third Street, 3:30 p. m., April 25.
Watertown: South Junior High School, 1237 Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 30.

Ohio

Bedford: Legion Hall, Adams Street at Tarbell Avenue, 8 p. m., April 29.
Newark: Church Edifice, Hudson Avenue at Wyoming Street, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Piqua: Central High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 25.
Ravenna: Ravenna High School Auditorium, East Main and Clinton Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Oklahoma

Ponca City: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Sapulpa: Washington School Auditorium, Maple and Lee, 8:15 p. m., April 29.
Tulsa (First Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 30. (Note change of place.)

Oregon

Astoria: Lewis and Clark Junior High school, 425 Irving Street, 8 p. m., April 27.
Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 744 Eleventh Avenue East, 8 p. m., April 30.
Forest Grove: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 1.
Klamath Falls: Church Edifice, Tenth and Washington Streets, 8 p. m., April 30.
Pendleton: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Portland (Second Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 29.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 26.
Ardmore: Ardmore Junior High Auditorium, Montgomery Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Elkins Park: Cheltenham High School, 8:15 p. m., April 27.
Norristown: Norris Theater, West Main Street, 3:30 p. m., April 25.
Upper Darby: Upper Darby Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 26.

Rhode Island

Woonsocket: Church Edifice, Rockland and Bernice Avenues, 8 p. m., April 27.

Texas

Amarillo: High School Auditorium, Twelfth and Polk Streets, 8 p. m., April 26.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Edifice, Maple and Forest Streets, 8 p. m., April 30.
Chehalis: Junior High School, 1271 Market Street, 8 p. m., May 1. Radiocast Station KELA, 1476 kilocycles.
Foster (auspices Society, Riverton): Foster High School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., April 30.
Walla Walla: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., April 26. Radiocast Station KUJ, 1450 kilocycles.

Invasion Tutoring

Recorded by CBS

NEW YORK, April 19—Polish underground papers are now publishing leaflets telling the people how to act in case of a United Nations invasion, the London radio reported April 14 in a Polish language broadcast to Europe, recorded here.

There are also secret courses teaching the population how to behave and warning it against false German provocateur acts, the broadcast explained.

More British Books Asked From the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 19—An appeal to American publishers to print more British fiction and other books for readers in this country has been made by three British publishers now here to discuss wartime publishing problems and plans for closer co-operation between British and American publishers.

The visiting publishers are Walter Harrap of George G. Harrap & Company, Ltd.; Geoffrey Faber of Faber & Faber, Ltd., and G. Wren Howard of Jonathan Cape, Ltd., who are here for a six weeks' visit under sponsorship of the Book Publishers' Bureau with the cooperation of the Office of War Information and the British Ministry of Information.

Any good American novel can find a publisher in England, Mr. Howard said in an interview here, but British novels do not fare as well in this country.

Mr. Harrap estimated that only 2 per cent of British books find a market here, while about 15 per cent of American books are printed in Britain.

The group agreed that the British demand for war books was falling off.

"Actually they have reached the saturation point," Mr. Howard held. "After four years, there's not much more to say or think about it."

British publishers are held to 37 per cent of their prewar allotments of paper and other materials, they told reporters, and British newspapers are operating on a 19.5 per cent allotment.

The group will visit Boston, Chicago, Washington, and Toronto, and may go to the West Coast.

Spars May Leave U. S For a Tour of Duty

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Legislation allowing the Coast Guard to send Spars outside the United States, particularly for service in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico, was approved April 14 by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The bill also would lift numerical limits on the number of officers who can be commissioned in the lieutenant grades of the Coast Guard's Women's Auxiliary and permit distribution of officer strength on the basis of the "needs of the service."

"The original program of utilizing members of the Women's Reserve to relieve male military personnel in shore establishments has been greatly expanded," the Coast Guard said, "and the Coast Guard now visualizes the use of Spars to at least double the number formerly provided."

Existing law authorized appointment of a lieutenant commander, 18 lieutenants, and limited the number of lieutenants (JG) to 35 per cent of the total commissioned officer strength.

Total Disarmament Urged by Norris

VALPARAISO, Ind., April 19 (AP)—"Disarmament is the only way future wars can be avoided," former Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska said April 18 in a commencement address at Valparaiso University.

"Our enemies must be totally and completely disarmed," he said. "Every gun, submarine and battleship must be destroyed beyond the possibility of reconstruction. The people in the enemy lands want peace and they'll help in disarmament.

"The peace must be lasting and perpetual. The Allies must obtain unconditional victory. It will then be our responsibility to make a lasting peace—not one which will be a breeding place for another war which we know the world cannot stand."

The veteran retired member of Congress was graduated from Valparaiso University's Law School 60 years ago. After his address Dr. O. P. Kreztmann, President, conferred upon him an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1810kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on April 25; May 23; June 27.

New York

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on May 2, 16.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1430kc, on May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on April 25.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 2, 16; June 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.
San Francisco — Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on May 2, June 6.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 6, 20.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on May 2, 16, 30; June 13, 27.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on May 16; June 20.

RHODE ISLAND
(Continued from previous page)

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Coats of Arms of the United Nations

This is the thirteenth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

13—Panama

Panama, "the link between the Americas, and gate that joins the oceans," is the youngest of the New World's republics. Her coat of arms rests upon a field of green, symbolic of vegetation. The shield, ogival in form, is divided into three parts. The center, or point of honor, shows the Isthmus with its two seas and the sky wherein is depicted the moon rising over the waves and the sun setting behind the mountains. This marks the solemn hour of the declaration of Panamanian independence.

The upper part is divided into two sections. On the left side a sword and a gun are so placed as to suggest alertness in defense of the national sovereignty. On the right, against a field of red, appear a spade and a hoe crossed to symbolize labor. In the lower cantons are displayed a cornucopia, emblem of plenty; and a winged wheel, symbol of progress.

Surmounting the shield is an eagle with outstretched wings, holding in its beak a silver streamer inscribed with the motto: "Honor, Justicia, y Libertad" (Honor, Justice, and Liberty). An arch of seven golden stars, representing the national provinces, appears above the eagle, and two national flags gathered at the lower extremities of the staffs adorn each side of the shield. These flags are formed by four quarters, the upper one near the flagstaff being white with a five-pointed dark blue star in the center; the next one is red; the lower quarter near the staff is dark blue; and the next one white with a five-pointed red star in the center.

When, on Sept. 15, 1521, Panama was granted its charter by the King of Spain, she was honored with a coat of arms differing greatly from that described above. This ancient escutcheon told a story of high empire with castles and lions, a sheaf of arrows with blue heads and silver feathers, the emblem of Ferdinand and Isabella; and two caravels indicating that this was the route to the discovery of the lands of the Indies.

(Tomorrow: The Philippines)

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

La Fauconnerie (là fō'-kŏn'-re')—Location of an Axis airfield northwest of Sfax, Tunisia.

Lagardelle, Hubert (ü'-bâr' là' - gär' - dĕl')—Minister of Labor in the Vichy government.

Muñoz Grande, Lieut. Gen. Agustín (ä'-gōōs-tēn' mōō-nyōth' grän'-dā)—Chief of the Spanish Military cabinet.

Muscatelli, Léon (lā'-ôn' müs'-kä'-tĕ'-lē')—New Prefect of Algiers.

Osuga (ō-sōō'-gŭ)—Russian railway town.

Recinos, Adrián (ä-thryän' rĕ-sē'-nōs)—Guatemala's Ambassador to Washington.

Sbeitla (sōō-blī'-tl-lä; or sblt'-lä)—Location of an airfield in Tunisia.

St. Brieuc (sān' brē'-ûk')—Airfield on the channel coast of France.

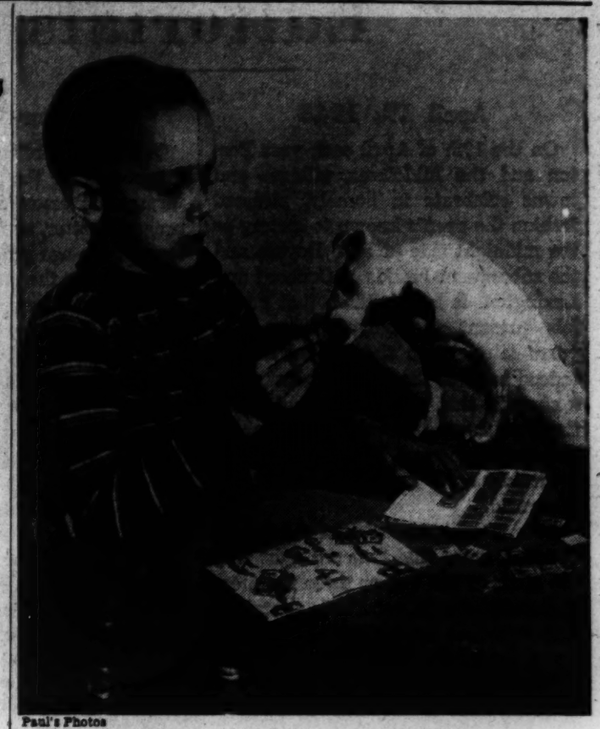
Temkino (tyôm'-kyĭ-nŭ)—Town of Soviet Russia.

Tumakovo (tōō-mŭ-kô'-vŭ)—Town of Soviet Russia.

Vasuza (vŭ-zōō'-zŭ)—River of Soviet Russia.

Vegesack (fā'-gĕ-zäk)—Location of part of the Bremen submarine construction works in Germany.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in asure.



Paul's Photos

Licking the Stamps That Lick the Axis

When Ralph Gustafson, 7 years old, of Blue Island, Ill., heard that a half-filled War Stamp Book is like a soldier half equipped for battle, he started in to round up more dimes to buy more stamps. Then, when he had made his proud purchases, he found that his constant companion, "Ginger," the fox terrier, could have a part in the proceedings.

Brevities

Punch ©: "When I use a typewriter I find I make many mistakes in spelling," says a correspondent. That's the worst of a typewriter. It's so legible.

Punch ©: "Spring has arrived on the Eastern Front," says a German commentator. It is believed that the Führer has already changed into lighter steel underwear.

Grit: Donald Nelson says he's going to let manufacturers make refrigerators again. What will we put in them?

In Lighter Vein

In These Days

"I hear you've been doing very well at school, Alfred," said the fond grandparent. "What is your best subject—reading, writing or arithmetic?"

A look of quiet contempt crossed young Alfie's face as he replied:

"Don't be so absurd, grandpa! I produced the best plan for post-war reconstruction."—Exchange.

Geometry Test

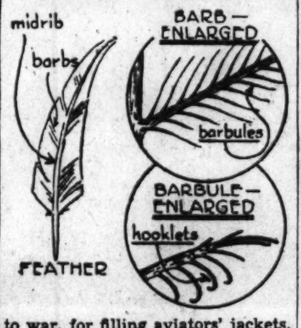
According to an examination paper: "A circle is a round straight line with a hole in the middle."

Did You Ever Wonder

How "Minced Feathers" Can Help Fill Aviators' Jackets?

Added to an already imposing list of shortages (which prompted one paragrapher to declare that what this country needs is an acute shortage of acute shortages) must be added goosedown.

Goosedown, it seems, has gone to war, for filling aviators' jackets, filling pillows for hospital beds, and for other war uses. Previously imported at a rate of some 3,000,000 pounds a year, a greatly increased demand now finds this supply cut down to a third or less.



To meet this situation, Dr. John I. Hardy of the United States Department of Agriculture has developed a new process of "mincing" feathers.

The feathers are first dried and cleaned, then put into a special mill. In this mill the barbs are broken away from the midribs and cut into short pieces. These bits of feather fragments are equipped with thousands of microscopic hooks which make the milled pieces cling together in a loose, fluffy mass.

To separate the minced barbs from the stick-like midribs, the whole mass is blown upward in tall towers. The stiff, heavy midribs fall back down the tower, while the lighter bits of minced feathers float lightly over the top to be caught in a large container.

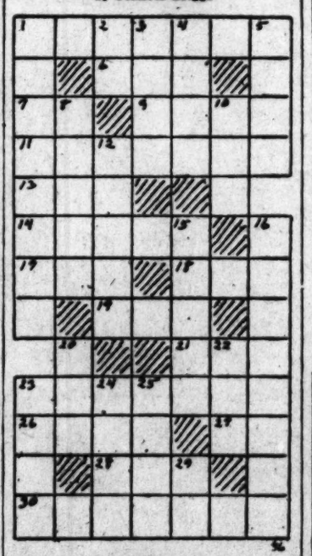
The inventor of the process, Dr. Hardy, does not claim that his product will replace goosedown entirely, but he does contend that it can be mixed with down as an "extender" to make it go much farther.

Goose and duck feathers, which previously were but a combined waste and nuisance in poultry dressing establishments, now are being carefully saved for military use. Chicken and turkey feathers supply civilian needs.

—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is Wendy's surname in "Peter Pan"?
6—What is Spanish for "river"?
7—Symbol for rhodium is what?
9—Darga Dass is what in Kipling's "Gemini"?
11—Who is the Roman noble in "Ben Hur"?
13—What true figures in English history and literature?
14—What is first name of Mr. Heep, Dickens character?
17—Sainte (abbr.).
18—Who was one of two voyagers who sailed "to the land where the bong-tree grows"?
19—What is a profit equivalent to "over"?
21—Male descendant.
23—What is a pension, allowance, etc., paid periodically?
26—Who was the legendary priestess of Sestos?
27—Electrical engineer (abbr.).
28—What is name of a city of Nebraska?
30—What are the little fingers called?

Down

1—Who is the sleepy character in "Alice in Wonderland"?
2—Railroad (abbr.).
3—What are silver coins of Lithuania?
4—What State of U. S. is noted for its fertile soil?
5—What is the cheek or lateral part of the head?
8—"One flag, one land, one ——, one hand, one Nation evermore."
10—Eled.
12—If the earth is "my footstool," "my canopy" is what?
15—A jouster would be mounted on what?
16—What is Moll's surname in Daniel Defoe's novel?
20—Devoured.
22—Unity.
25—First act of "Tristan and Isolde" takes place on what?
24—A gambling hall is of what substance?
25—What is flesh of swine used for food?
26—What prefix signifies "double"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

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HOPE WE'RE NOT LATE TO THE DINNER PARTY
FINE WAR! NOT ENOUGH GAS TO DRIVE TO THE COUNTRY CLUB--HAVE TO STAY HOME AND PLAY ON MY OWN PRIVATE COURSE
THAT'S JUST TOO BAD, MISTER
L.F. VAN ZELM

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WHAT GOOD IS RHUBARB ?!
WHAT GOOD ARE POTATOES?
POTATOES GO BETTER WITH MEAT !!!
WHAT MEAT ??
ALL RIGHT -- PUT IN RHUBARB --!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers

The cellar door was closed and with the "shadow" missing there was no one to open it for me-
And the same thing was true of the cellarway door—
But I did discover a broken cellar window-
"Is any one down there?" I barked-
And, oh boy, I got an answer-
But what puzzled me was the answer sounded more like T.W. than ol' Pete!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Elmer Puts Two and Two Together*

By The Hagers

The end of Elmer's trolley line Is on Third Street. He leaves at nine.
I run the three blocks just ahead Of neighbors Joseph Teal and Ted.
We reach the bus as down the hill, With frantic cries, streaks Jack Spoonbill.
And Elmer never fails to say, "You birds all overslept today."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

April 19, 1943

On the 19th of April each year Boston and the Middlesex villages and towns celebrate in homely, pleasant fashion the events known to history as the midnight ride of Paul Revere and the subsequent battles of Concord and Lexington. It is inevitable that parallels present themselves today, 168 years later, when the United States, indeed most of the world, is locked in a struggle that revolves around much the same things that caused the embattled farmers to fire, as Emerson quite accurately says, "the shot heard round the world."

Allen French, historian of the day in Concord, notes that Concord fight was "an affair of but two or three minutes, physically so little, spiritually so significant. Five men were killed, the defenders of the bridge were flying—and the way lay open for all that America since has done."

In today's communiqués—and only on a dull day would it rate even a line—it would be described as a repulse of an enemy patrol that had briefly occupied a supply depot.

There were some who didn't see it as much more than that in '75. As a local matter, the fight at Concord could have been patched up. Efforts were in fact made in that direction. But to a majority the issue was independence, freedom from a tyrant, liberty to think, pray, vote, govern, trade, according to the individual conscience. There could be no compromise.

One has but to look back through newspapers of that day, and observe the columns devoted to philosophical and moral expositions on the rights of man under God, to understand the source of the popular strength. The physical facts of the Concord fight, or Bunker Hill, might be dismissed with a paragraph or two, but the motives, the fundamental justice of the cause, got fullest treatment.

The ups and downs of battle, the vacillations, the disappointments, the blunders, even the successes, were seen in truer perspective because even the most remote farmer felt in his heart that the cause of liberty would ultimately prevail.

The Patriots triumphed because their thoughts were steadfast, unafraid, and their cause was right. And let this be said of Americans in 1943, no less than in 1775.

Air Power Crisis?

Stepped-up air operations over Europe seem to be reaching a decisive stage. In the great triangle between Tunisia, the British Isles, and the Caucasus, today's battles in the skies are likely to shift the balance for this year's campaigning on the sea and land. The Luftwaffe is stretched to the breaking point and is taking losses which only desperate need would justify. Indeed, if continued long at the present ratio they will strip the Axis of air cover.

For instance, the figures for the Tunisian area given out by General Spaatz —519 Axis planes knocked out of the air in the last month and nearly 1,000 destroyed on the ground at the cost of only 175 Allied planes—show how fast the Luftwaffe is moving toward air-power bankruptcy. How long can the Nazis stand such a loss as Sunday's, when fifty-eight cargo planes were shot down? Only the most vital military necessities could warrant depleting the German air arm at that rate.

The Allies also have recently taken heavy losses. The RAF raids of Thursday night cost fifty-five bombers and the American stab at Bremen sixteen. Even the Allies' rapidly mounting training and production programs may not be able to maintain that pace day after day. But these were unprecedented losses. Unless the Germans have new equipment or new tactics which can repeat, the Allies' air offensive is not likely to slacken.

Indeed, these two raids may have been considered worth the price. The RAF struck a mighty blow at a vital target, the Skoda works at Pilsen, while photographs of the Bremen raid indicate that the Fortresses wrecked half of the Focke-Wulf plant there. Moreover, large numbers of defending fighters were downed. In addition, the day and night pressures from Britain are helping both the Russian and Tunisian fronts. Already the Luftwaffe's failures in Africa have greatly facilitated Allied success; if the cracks in the Axis umbrella continue to spread at the present rate Hitler's European "fortress" will be far from impregnable.

Manpower Mobilization

Whether mobilization of America's manpower for the armed services, the farms, and essential industries would progress better, and with less wear and tear on the age group that is the chief objective of the draft, if the Nation had a national service law, is likely to remain an unanswered question. For labor is so bitterly opposed to such outright regimentation that Congressional adoption appears remote.

So, Commissioner McNutt pushes along as best he can with uncertain powers, striving to attain with persuasion and soft orders what the dictators accomplish with barked commands. It may be that the method forced upon Mr. McNutt, though awkward, will in the end prove the best, because the manpower problem is so vast and touches so many individuals, it would require a bureaucracy of undreamed of proportions to administer a totalitarian-type order.

The latest directive has the effect of "freezing" some 27,000,000 workers in their jobs. They lose, temporarily—just as soldiers lose it—the right to seek better paying jobs. This step seems necessary to bring some stability to war industries where turnover has been decelerating production. And it was, so Washington apparently believes, needed as an anti-inflationary step since the dominant motive for changing jobs is to gain more pay, forcing industry constantly to bid in a short market.

It also narrows the field for men of draft age seeking to get into an industry clearly marked essential. Many must now stay where they are. So the arrow swings a little nearer the replaceable man, regardless of the line in which he works.

Giving Juries Discretion

Mandatory capital punishment in first-degree murder cases is law in only five of the United States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Mexico, and North Carolina. Six States have abolished the extreme penalty while 37 States and the Federal Government permit the alternative penalty of life imprisonment.

Into this latter group Massachusetts may move this week if the State Senate takes favorable action on a bill recently passed by the House. If the bill is adopted it will mark the end of a fifteen-year fight to secure repeal of the mandatory death penalty. Such a law would in no way end the death penalty. It would, however, give juries in capital cases opportunity of recommending life in first-degree murders. It has been amended by the House to prevent a lifer from having a parole hearing under 25 years.

Among the arguments in favor of the alternative penalty are: 1. The ratio of convictions appears to be higher when a jury may find a man guilty but not send him to the chair; 2. Under the mandatory penalty guilty men and women might go free if judges instruct a jury to find a first-degree verdict or none; 3. Court costs and delay would be reduced because there are more pleas of guilty under the alternative law and juries are more easily impanelled; 4. Under present law juries frequently find second degree and "life" although the murder was intentional.

The arguments are good. Although favorably reported year after year by the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary, the bill has never before passed the Massachusetts House, although its margin of defeat has on occasion been small. There is encouraging reason to believe now, however, that it may at last become law.

Golden Bells

Golden bells again are ringing. In the gardens. Bordering highways. Forsythia's yellow bells of spring. Gay alike in park or dooryard. Bordering railroads. Banking factories. Telling to the spring their music. Keeping time to tunes of April. Chiming for the birds' arrival. Thrush and towhee. Early warblers. Ringing cheer to every worker. Poetry to every lover. Silent music heard and understood by all who, in these golden bells transplanted from China, find hope reverberating in harmonies of spring.

A German Colonel writes that Der Führer at times last winter "was not entirely a person of icy calm." Paradoxically, in the face of the fuel shortage, he was, so to speak, burned up.

Perhaps the ration-al accent on butter has something to do with the persistence of some commentators in putting the "cow" in Moscow.

The Bookshelf

Sinclair Lewis' Latest Victim

After three years of silence, Sinclair Lewis reappears on the bookstalls with a new novel, GIDEON PLANISH (New York: Random House. $2.50).

The book is in his familiar vein of caricature. The victim of his harpoon this time is the professional money raiser, exemplified in the title character.

This Professor Planish is equipped with a good voice and a lively ambition, and little else. From his college days he has the urge to organize things, with himself at the executive helm.

* * *

He becomes a small-college professor of English who knows little of rhetoric and less of literature, a dean whose administrative abilities are negligible, and a secretary of various organizations whose object is ostensibly to raise money for philanthropy, actually to provide jobs for the Gideon Planishes of America.

The subject would make good material for satire. Mr. Lewis has used it for burlesque. His dislike of his principal character is so venomous that we never can believe in him at all. Nobody, we reflect, could be quite so transparently stupid, venal, and incompetent, and achieve even Dr. Planish's mediocre success.

In fact Mr. Lewis obviously dislikes nearly everybody in the novel—the doctor's wife and all his associates. The only offspring of his imagination for whom he seems to feel a paternal affection are Dr. Planish's daughter and her friends. They are white; all the other personages are black.

* * *

Mr. Lewis had the good fortune early in his career to write two novels that added new words to the English language. His artistic growth has not kept pace with his popular success; first, because he seems unable to create believable characters, second, because he so fiercely detests his own puppets. Of all his protagonists, only Dodsworth has a sympathetic quality. Readers cannot be expected to take seriously so many implausible villains of melodrama.

L. A. S.

Our Readers Say—

"Finland as a Free Nation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an article in your paper headed "U. S. Striving to Maintain Finland as a Free Nation," which has just come to my attention, I am quite amazed to find your correspondent saying airily that Finland has been "somewhat careless in handling its own fate" and that it "scarcely deserves the assistance it will, nevertheless, get from Washington."

May I ask what your correspondent would have done in Finland's place? How would he have "more carefully" handled the country's fate? What would he have done when Soviet Russia launched a general attack by land, air and sea in June, 1941—the 25th aggression by Russia against this small and unhappy country since the 12th century?

Did not the U. S. rush to defend itself, and rightly, after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor? How does your correspondent reconcile the action of the U. S. in sending troops and war matériel over the world to fight the Germans, when the Germans have not, so far, attacked us anywhere? Is it that the U. S. may do what some one else may not?

We are expected here to understand our administration's dealings with the late Darlan and other so-called Vichy men in North Africa on the theory that as an administration columnist, Raymond Clapper, recently put it in defending these dealings: "In war, you take your help where you can get it."

The point the present administration in Washington makes is that Germany is enemy No. 1. By whose decision? Certainly not of the American people. Is not your good paper at all disturbed that we are actively supporting one totalitarian power against another—a power whose one aim has been the destruction of a form of government like ours?

In all their pressure on Finland to get out of the war, what assurance has the Hon. Sumner Welles or any other high U. S. Government officials given Finland for the security of her 3,600,000 people against Russia's 190,000,000? When Finland some time ago asked for some concrete assurance, she met with silence from the U. S. and England. Are either of these countries willing and prepared to send an army, let us say, of 500,000 men, fully equipped and trained, to protect Finland, to help guarantee her security and independence?

If, after her 1,000-year struggle against Russia for independence, Finland goes down this time, it will be England and the United States who helped pull the final curtain.

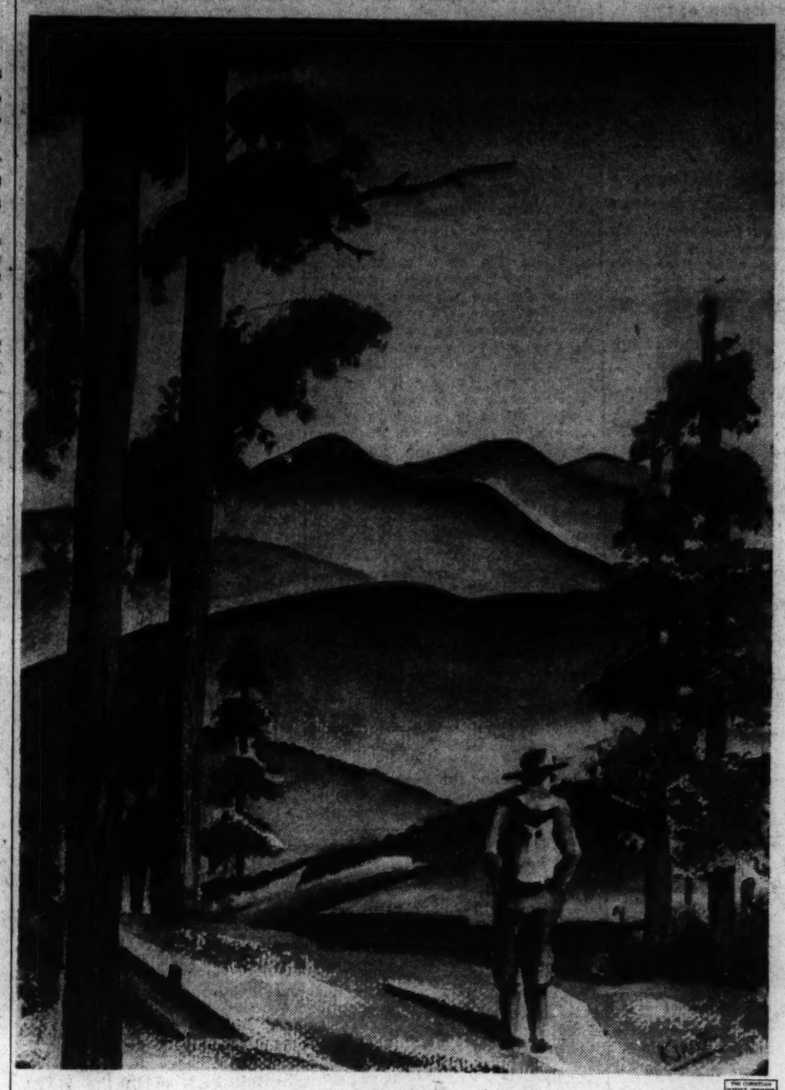
Cleveland, Ohio. NANCY M. MAENPAA

[EDITOR'S NOTE—The correspondent who wrote the article referred to in the above letter did not state it as his own opinion that Finland had been "somewhat careless in handling its own fate" and so "scarcely deserves the assistance it will, nevertheless, get from Washington"; nor does such a statement necessarily express the opinion of this newspaper. Our correspondent was reporting a feeling existing in Government circles, tempering their hope that Finnish independence might be preserved.

We have, however, editorially questioned Finland's policy of attempting to save herself from Russia by fighting a war contrary to the interests of the free world. We appreciate that her geography and the history of her relations with Russia placed Finland in a most difficult position, but also that her only hope of succeeding in her conflict with Russia lay in the assumption of United Nations' defeat. We cannot feel that there is an analogy between the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the United States' taking offensive action against Germany. To suggest such an analogy is to ignore that the Third Reich declared war on the United States almost simultaneously with the Japanese attack and that for months previously the Germans attacked Americans repeatedly on Atlantic shipping lanes.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Up Dolly Varden Way"



Will I Be There?

Verse and Picture by 2nd Lieut. Grant King, Camp Edwards, Mass.

When a bluebird lights upon a tree
Up Dolly Varden way
Will I be there?
When the tiger lily bursts
Upon a bright and shining world
Will I be there?
When the native cutthroat runs
Along the ferns by lava walls
Will I be there?
And the mountain goats go up
And the whistling marmots out
To crash an echo up along the shale?
Will I be there to hear the wail
Of osprey, eagle, fish-hawk
In the new, bright, shining world?
Will I be there—
Or will I think that this, my mind and breadth of vision,
Could be dulled by sand and dust and swamp
And miss the good that comes from God?
Remember now
And let's get giddy with impatience, like laughing loon—
To go up and over through the timber
Through the endless halls of praising,
Up an alpine valley
Across a snowfield, to the moon—
To a silver, silver moon.
There's trout in rainbow canyon
That would make a rod-tip fail,
And out beyond a cloudy pass
There's an A-1 switchback trail
(Comes out just below the mine).
And there'll be most of my old gang—
I can see them workin', a peavey nursin',
Or walkin' down at five between the sugar pine.
I'll close my eyes and see it,
And you can bet your skis I'll mean it
When I say: The world's *been* mine.

Meat, Money, and Mines in Africa

(From a Boston Captain with the Combat Engineers in North Africa)

The first issues of the Readers Digest have arrived. Every officer in B Company was given a subscription to it for Christmas. They can all be read though.

In one letter Tom said something about you folks eating steak. The other day a couple of cows belonging to some Arab "happened to get hit by a British truck," or at least that's the way the story was told to me. Anyway, the whole Company had steak one meal and hamburger the following day. For the last month and a half we've been eating British rations; so it sure tasted good to eat fresh meat.

We've been engaged in high finance lately. Effective Feb. 1 the value of the franc increased, instead of the former value of 75 francs to the dollar, it's now only 50 francs to the dollar. As soon as the Division Finance heard about it they obligingly changed all American invasion money we had at the 75-franc rate. A. P. O. No. 1, however, operated on the 50 rate. So, for example, at one time you could take $20 to the Division Finance and for it receive 1,500 francs. Then you could go to the A. P. O. and buy $10 worth of stamps for 500 francs and still have 1,000 francs, equalling $20 left. I think you can follow that. . . .

Letters from everyone have been coming through okay. The other day had 40 at one time! I still haven't received the cable you folks sent the first of December. [This was March 2.]

Got an Income Tax blank in the mail from Albany, but am not going to even fill it out —not for quite a while at least. . . .

You spoke about seeing land mines in the newsreel. What I could tell you about them would be censorable. Will say that we have recently had to work with thousands and thousands of them. Whether we put them in or took them out I can't tell you. Those "round" ones you saw being removed must have been German "Tellarminer." They can blow a vehicle right off of the road.

Last night was the first time I slept without my clothes on (at least my shirt and pants and sometimes a field jacket) since the middle of January. During that period I didn't even take my shirt and pants off. Was really ashamed to be so dirty, but everyone was the same and not by choice. The Division has been pulled back now for a rest and we're taking it easy. . . .

Did I tell you we had snow where we were a couple of weeks ago? Four inches on the level and a foot in drifts across the road. It all melted in a day though. CARROLL

(From an Illinois Major with the Army Air Corps in Africa)

Everyday, as I become more familiar with my work of planning in this Air Service Command, the task becomes more pleasant. The feeling of accomplishment and the praise to Him for a job well done. . . .

I'm just as comfortable as at home, except there is seldom fuel oil for our little heater and our hands get cold. . . .

I spent a very pleasant week in Accra, Gold Coast, where I picked up a few trinkets for the baby and where I got a good tan and daily exercise in strong surf and on long sandy beaches. I also spent a couple of very pleasant days in a winter resort hotel at Marrakech, French Morocco. The afternoons were warm and sunny, oranges were growing in the gardens behind the hotel. Well-to-do refugees from France were strolling and their children frolicking in the warmth among the flowers, and birds were making the air tingle. It was beautiful. I read my lessons on my balcony in my shorts, getting a sunbath. Later in the afternoon I had a lot of fun talking with French and Spanish children to whom I had given chewing gum, a rarity over here.

Here I have an apartment I share with another. The *concierge* comes in the afternoon and puts a hot water bottle in our beds. She does our laundry and mending. MAC

The Wide Horizon

Postwar Opportunities

By Dr. Charles Allen Thomas

Director of Research, Monsanto Chemical. Before American Chemical Society, Detroit

The list of chemistry's contributions to the war effort is long, but in any recital you would note the constantly recurring theme of the contributions of chemistry to the *individual*—his weapons, his food, his clothing and his shelter. But what about his morale? During the long trying experiences through which our fighting men are passing, what do they think about? What are they looking forward to?

The answer is well known. They are looking forward to a home, a family and a job by which they can earn an honest living. Let us think for a moment about the return of our boys who are now in North Africa or Guadalcanal, and who have undergone the rigors and horrors of this war.

* * *

They will not be concerned about balancing the budget or about the total amount of the war debt; they will not care whether the Democrats or Republicans are in power; or whether this country has undergone a deep social or political change—the theme which you hear now intoned over the radio so frequently.

How tolerant are they going to be of explanations instead of offers when they ask for a job? What will their answer be when they are told that industry has been concerned solely with the building of tanks or the production of war chemicals, and that jobs will be forthcoming only after industry has had an opportunity to re-tool for peacetime activities, or an opportunity to develop new industries in which they can be employed?

They will want, and have a right to expect, a job right then and there! Having escaped the death of a hero on the battlefield, they do not want to return to the agonizing torture of unemployment. This prospect is definitely not a morale builder, and we must not allow such misty specters to cloud the vision of our fighting men.

The winning of the war is our first job, but our responsibility does not end there. Postwar planning is being given serious consideration in high places. Various economists, theorists and political scientists, are thinking and talking and writing on the best method of conducting postwar affairs. But, regardless of all this talk, regardless of the political or social complexion of the postwar world, it is still up to the chemist, the physicist and the engineer to supply the new things which will create new jobs for the returning men.

* * *

Expansion within the chemical industry depends primarily upon research, and it often takes years for a laboratory conception to graduate into a large plant reality. Therefore, if we are to have new products and processes ready at the end of hostilities, research and development should be initiated now. I believe that most of us at home are restless, and have had periods of soul searching in trying to ascertain whether we have done, and are doing, our full share.

Many of the problems upon which we are working may seem rather far-removed from the war effort, but may I suggest that, in adjusting your work to the maximum of patriotism, you bear in mind the dual role of the chemist and the chemical industry in this emergency. Just as we are striving to equip our fighting forces with the tools that they need for successful participation in today's highly intricate warfare, so must we strive to guarantee to these men the preservation of the ideals for which they are fighting.

A small number of technical men may bring about the employment of thousands of people. Five thousand research workers may create jobs for millions. I like to look on the research worker as a catalyst in the heterogeneous reactions of society. Is it wise to put all of our catalysts in uniform, so to speak? Five thousand scientists, or potential scientists, under arms can do no more than five thousand other men—a very small group as our armed forces go today—but five thousand scientists if working on new developments may create jobs for millions of returning soldiers.

In all truth, you are the vanguards who will go ahead of the returning army to lead the way, a battalion of men by profession equipped to meet your greatest challenge—to see that our men coming home will not find a barren and frustrated economy.

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